



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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AN UNTITLED NOBLEMAN — GEORGE W. CHILDS.

BY M. GEORGIA ORMOND.



UT from all the various qualities that it is possible for man to possess, the human mind instinctively selects the shrine of greatness at which to worship.

Looking down upon the sarcophagus of Napoleon as it rises in solemn grandeur from the floor of the crypt, bound round with its mosaic circlet of laurel, the eye rests on the names of the champion's victories, which illumine this wreath of fame. Worn and tattered battle-flags, like sentinels, keep guard; their stained and faded folds attesting that victory was won to crown ambition at the price of blood.

In that quaint old town of Weimar, on the Ilm, the Grand Ducal Vault holds enshrined two oaken caskets; side by side they rest, "Twin Sons of Jove," as the Germans love to call them — Goethe and Schiller. A gold wreath of laurel at the head of one, and a silver wreath of oak leaves at the head of the other declare the fame crowning these souls that sang their way to greatness.

The stones of Westminster Abbey are studded with illustrious names: kings and queens whose titles came as a birthright, knights who won their spurs in battle, explorers, divines, and poets whose pens were dipped

in Fame's most glowing colors, all now sleep side by side — The Great Dead — beneath the echoing foot-falls in the Abbey and the solemn chanting of the choirboys.

But Fame is a capricious monarch, and not always chooses her votaries from the ranks of hereditary title-bearers, nor from the ranks of those who strive for her favor in letters, nor yet from among the ambitious warriors who valiantly fight their way up a bloody path to her throne; but as well, she looks into the realms of humble life to find there her princes — those sturdy,

faithful, rare spirits who dare to climb despite obstacles, until they stand, conquerors of self, crowned with opulence and honor.

Not among the least of Fame's achievements is her conferring of special festival distinction upon the twelfth of May by having, sixty-five years ago, selected as one of her champions a smiling, sunny-faced boy, who came that day into the world to bless it. Honor's



WOOTTON, MR. CHILDS' COUNTRY HOME.

In these grounds General Grant once planted an oak tree, and General Sherman an evergreen.

divining-rod pointed out to him with unerring precision a path hedged about with *Industry, Temperance, Frugality*; and, with these as his watchwords, George W. Childs, a youthful knight of twelve, started with his face set for conquest.

Eager for honest work, he became self-supporting at this early age, accepting first a position of errand-boy in a bookstore in Baltimore, the city of his birth. He worked with indefatigable zeal for the munificent

sum of two dollars a week. When thirteen years old he entered the United States navy, remaining fifteen months at Norfolk; but, as the life proved distasteful, he soon returned to Baltimore, and thence went to Philadelphia. Of this he himself has written in his book of "Recollections" and in an address to young people:

When I left home to come to Philadelphia I overheard one of my relatives say that I would soon have enough of that, and would be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I



MR. CHILDS' NEW OFFICE.

The table and chair were once the property of General Washington.

never would go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains. I came to Philadelphia with three dollars in my pocket. I found board and lodging for two dollars and a half, and then I got a place in a bookstore for three dollars. That gave me a surplus of fifty cents a week. I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to do, but I did all I could, and put my whole heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to make fires, clean and sweep, and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and therefore beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then, and I should not now. If it were necessary, I would sweep out my office today, and I often carry bundles.

There is nothing miraculous in the success I have met with. If a man has good principles, and does his best to act up to them, he should not fail of success, though it may not be success of precisely the same kind or degree as mine.

Good principles are just as good for the artist as for the mechanic—for the poet as for the farmer—for the man of business as for the clergyman. It makes no difference what you do, as long as it is just and you are honest and diligent in the doing of it. Would you learn the lesson of success? Here it is in three words: Would you climb the ladder? There it is, just three rounds: INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY. Write these words upon your hearts,

and practice them in your lives. It is a good thing to have a good motto, but it is better to live up to one. Five other mottoes have ever been helpful and encouraging to me throughout my busy life: "Be true"; "Be kind"; "Keep out of debt"; "Do the best and leave the rest"; "What can't be cured must be endured."

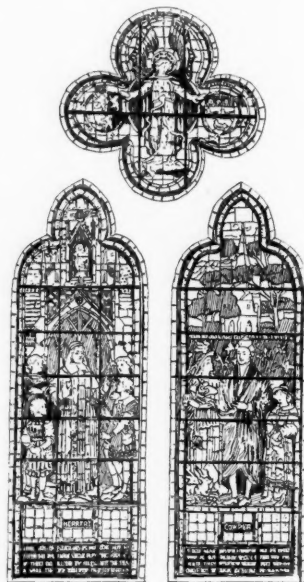
The perfect man, in my opinion, is, as I wrote in answer to a question of the *New York Herald*, one who has a clear conscience, an honest purpose, a bright mind, and a healthy body.

"I am aware that many people think that the ethics of business or of politics are quite distinct, and that a man may do things in his public employment which he will not think it right to do in his domestic or private life. I do not agree with this view, and if the record of my life has any value, it is in showing that at least it is not necessary to success in business that a man should indulge in "sharp" practices. But even if it were necessary, still it would not follow that it is worth while. We cannot afford to do or say a mean thing. There are higher satisfactions than the mere getting of money; and riches cannot compensate a man for the consciousness of having lived a dishonorable and selfish life.

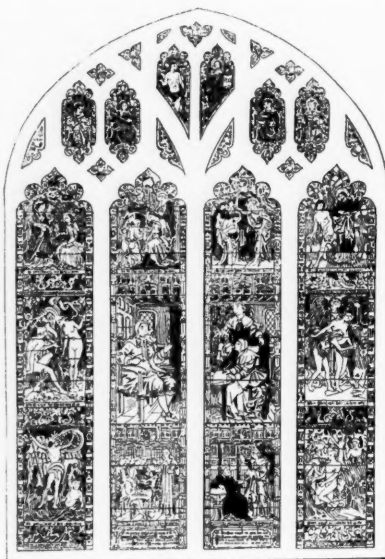
But perhaps I cannot better sum up my advice to young people than to say that I have derived, and still find, the greatest pleasure in my life from doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that your life was not worth living.

So it came about that a bank account grew for this boy who was not too proud to sweep, wash pavements, build fires, and go with a wheelbarrow for the books that had been bought at auction. At eighteen he had enough saved to start in business for himself in the old Public Ledger Building, and he was then heard to say, "I shall yet be owner of the *Public Ledger*."

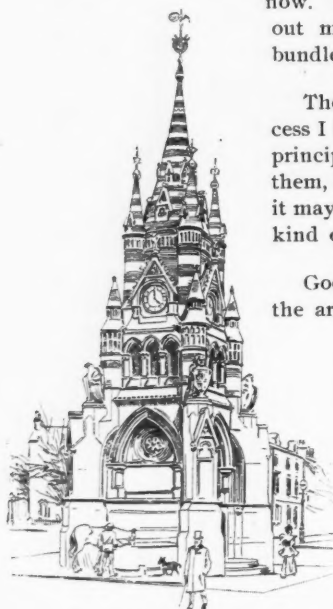
When twenty-one, he was book publisher, and fourteen years later had pressed to realization his prophecy of ownership. Now came the hard labor: night after



THE HERBERT-COWPER MEMORIAL WINDOW IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



THE MILTON WINDOW IN ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, LONDON.



THE STRATFORD FOUNTAIN.

night working till midnight, with the determination that brooks no discouragement, he molded the paper into his standard of right; and at last had the satisfaction of enjoying the highest world-wide esteem, and a fortune amassed by most honorable methods. This satisfaction he himself has acknowledged to be the



THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

direct outgrowth of his endeavor to do good to others—the chiefest of all his pleasures.

He was once heard to say, "I mean to be kinder this year than ever before"; a resolution that to the world seemed difficult of execution for a man whose benefactions already flowed in a ceaseless stream.

He has indeed made the fairy prince of childhood's dreams seem not so improbable a creation after all; for, at the magic touch of his kindness, flowers of happiness for others to gather have sprung up in his pathway. In an article from his pen, he declares it to have been his youthful ambition to be rich enough to give a Christmas present to everyone he knew, and he lived to attain an eminence in this particular that few enjoy. His private office has fairly expanded, yearly, with the good cheer of the Christmas atmosphere that always pervaded it in making room for the presents to be sent out, and the gift after gift that came in for this champion of the Christmastide. It has been aptly quoted of him, "He honors Christmas in his heart and keeps it always."

The extent of his good deeds is doubtless known to no one. He is famed for his beneficence in every town in our great country. He has been called the "Patron Saint of Printers," but long ago outgrew even such a title, until now, people of every class in many lands claim the honor of having been his friends. The Rev. W. A. Patton, D.D., once describing him in a discourse, said:

Look now into yonder city. There he is—a crown of glory upon the brow of Philadelphia. Go into Chestnut street on

any morning during that season of the year in which he occupies his city residence, and note his triumphal march from his home to his place of business; bowing to right and left—to rich and poor—like another Frederick II, of Prussia, acknowledging every salute of civility or respect, "simply because these are, like myself, human beings."

And then when he reached his private office it was only to be again surrounded by warm friends, for every niche in the room is filled, almost every inch of the walls is covered with tokens of love and esteem from the great spirits of the earth. Enchantment lurks in the air and fastens upon one as the treasures are examined. The room itself is a veritable gem. A richly carved oak screen at the east end forms a recess; it is inclosed three feet from the floor, except in the center; and above, the inclosing panels are spanned by arches supported on six square pillars. Over the screen ten illuminated glass panels soften the light that filters through them. From the one in the center peer the faces of Gutenberg, Faust and Schoeffer, inventors of type-printing; and through all the series of panels the story of printing runs, from the preparation of material for the press to the finished book; while the whole is surmounted by Mr. Childs' motto: "*Nihil sine labore*," and the inscription, "*Let there be light, and there was light*."

The outer side of this recess consists of large plate glass windows next to the street, the lower half of the sashes being filled with stained glass emblazoned with the coats-of-arms of the United States, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. This recess is graced with many beautiful objects; among them, supported on an oak pedestal, is the marble statuette of the renowned



CHILDS MEMORIAL PARLORS, CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS

reformer Savonarola, the Florentine monk. Delicate tints everywhere meet the eye, from the trellis-work of the ceiling to the tiling of the floor.

Through the north end of the room is the entrance door, a solid piece of oak; a unique fireplace invites one on the west, and at the sides of the chimney-breast hang portraits of Mr. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel, his beloved friend. Against the southern wall is a

highly-prized inlaid ebony cabinet, and its shelves are filled with the rarest of the collection. "It probably contains the finest specimens of ceramic ware, ivories, and cloisonné enamels in Philadelphia." One of its treasures is the beautifully decorated porcelain breakfast cup and saucer of Dom Pedro, presented by him with an autograph letter to Mr. Childs, through the Brazilian minister, shortly before his abdication. Maximilian's silver cup and saucer, the wineglass of William I of Germany, the jewel case of Sir Walter Raleigh, the horn spoon of Sitting Bull, Washington's champagne glass, William Penn's seal, Louis Napoleon's Sevres cup and saucer, a dagger from Damascus — the gift of Bayard Taylor, a paper-knife with the handle made from a piece of the first Atlantic cable, and scores of other notable relics rivet the eyes to this cabinet. The object of chiefest interest is probably the miniature likeness of General Washington, mounted in a gold case, with a lock of his hair preserved in the

back of it. Letters accompanying the picture certify to its authenticity.

The opening of one long drawer discloses a collection of dainty cups and saucers, and the invitation to choose one as a souvenir creates a pleasurable excitement, that to feminine minds is truly delightful.

The furniture of the room consists chiefly of carved ebony. On the center table rests "Tom Moore's" little green harp, the companion of the sweet singer wherever he went. Here, also, is the miniature ship made from a piece of timber of the Alliance, the frigate described as always

victorious in battle and successful in evading capture. This was once the pride of General Jackson. In one corner of the room stands a huge suit of French armor over one hundred and fifty years old. Rare and valuable clocks adorn the walls on every side. From the large collection, gathered from all parts of the world by Mr. Childs, and placed in his office and his various homes, it is said the whole history of clock and watch-making might be written. One tall time-piece is over two hundred years old, and was made by Klingenberg, of Amsterdam. Besides the ordinary accomplishments, it boasts power to give phases of the moon, days of the week, days of the month, etc. Another one was made by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer of the Revolution. In Barton's "Life of Rittenhouse," it is described: "The clock part of it is contrived to play a great variety of music to comply with the prevailing taste." Crackle ware vases

by Doulton, cloisonné enamels, almost countless rare and curious trophies on all sides, bewilder the beholder; and the story only repeats itself in Mr. Childs' three beautiful homes.

While sitting in this room a feeling of awe comes over one under the gaze of the great people of the earth that look down from the walls. The place, indeed, seems peopled with heroic spirits who have joyed in

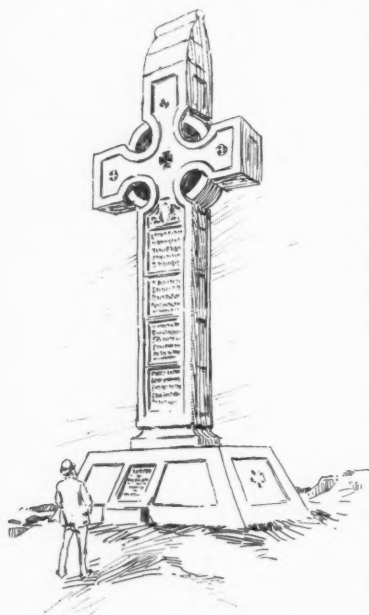


THE CHILDS-DREXEL LOT IN WOODLAND CEMETERY.

his friendship. In this sanctum America's hero, General Grant, was made a member of the Grand Army of the Republic just before starting on his tour around the world. Sherman and Sheridan, too, were frequent visitors here, and in his homes where such brilliant assemblages have gathered. Actors, artists and authors have made glad pilgrimages to lay at his feet tokens of the best that their lives could offer. Such names as Longfellow, Sir Edwin Arnold, Gladstone, Henry Irving, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Charles Dickens, Christine Nilsson, Chief Justice Waite, Archdeacon Farrar, and a host of others — distinguished men and women of Europe and America — were among his friends.

He was rich in noble qualities that gathered kindred spirits around him; he was rich in means to do good, and lavished his wealth on others. Hundreds of young women, today, have hearts thankful for the courage he inspired by his words, and for the wise disbursements of his bountiful hand that made a thorough education possible to them. Our country has seen many exhibitions of his generosity, one noteworthy example being the gift of a large tract of land in Philadelphia for a Printers' Cemetery. Another is the contribution to the Typographical Union, which, in connection with an equal gift from

Mr. A. J. Drexel, started a fund which grew into seventy thousand dollars, and built the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. The sum originally given was increased to this amount by the printers in the eastern



THE PRAYER BOOK CROSS, POINT REYES, CALIFORNIA.



THE PROCTOR MONUMENT.

half of the country giving the money accruing from setting one thousand ems of type on each of Mr. Childs' birth days; the printers of the western half following their example on the birthdays of Mr. Drexel.

As mariners, sailing the Pacific, approach the Golden Gate, that rock-bound portal of America, the shadow of a cross steals out over the waves, and they come safely into harbor. This stone cross, the largest in the world, was erected by George W. Childs in commemoration of the first Christian service held on the California coast, June 24, 1579, by Francis Fletcher, priest of the Church of England and chaplain of Sir Francis Drake.

But not only the shadows of his noble acts have crept seaward; the deeds themselves, freighted with the love of a great and generous heart, have even bridged the sea. From the stately fountain which he erected to the memory of Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-Avon, "Honest water, which ne'er left man i' the mire," flows to gladden and refresh the quaint people that gather around it. Animals, too, come here to slake their thirst, and even the birds, recognizing the breadth of his kindness, flutter down to dip their wings.

His gift of the Reredos to St. Thomas' Church, Winchester, is one more rivet in the friendship of our country and England. In Westminster Abbey, too, another bond is made by his beautiful Memorial

Window to Herbert and Cowper; while, close by, St. Margaret's is illumined with his radiance in a Window bearing this inscription, written by Archdeacon Farrar:

To the glory of God, and in memory of the Immortal Poet, John Milton, whose wife and child lie buried here, this window is dedicated by George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, MDCCCLXXXVIII.

Over every unmarked grave at West Point he has reared a monument; and his thoughtfulness has perpetuated in memorials the names of Edgar Allen Poe, Richard Proctor and Leigh Hunt. But the story of all his beneficence could never be written: he smoothed the pathway of the living, and kept green the memory of the dead. James G. Blaine's letter to him is a fitting tribute:

Your deserved eulogy, my dear Mr. Childs, is that your life has been passed, even more in making others happy, than in promoting your own fortunes by the most honorable means. Greater eulogy than this hath no man! The influence which hardens the heart of many has constantly widened your own benevolence, and exalted your own life!

Like Napoleon, he has crowned himself—not, however, with the symbol of a warrior's victories, but with the deathless fame of loving homage from human hearts the world over.

He has belted the earth with a galaxy of beautiful deeds; and, as he made his triumphal entrance into the Celestial City, a sorrowing world inscribed on this shining girdle, "*Pertransivit Benefaciendo.*"



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF STEREOTYPING FOR COUNTRY OFFICES.

BY F. K. PENNINGTON.

A CHEAP and simple method of stereotyping had long been wanted by the writer, and in experimenting along that line the following method was found to be practical for a country office in all ordinary cases. The principal thing sought after was a dry matrix, one that could be made without the use of a brush and would require no press for drying.

To make the matrix, remove the rollers from the large jobber, lock up the matter to be stereotyped and pull a very heavy impression on 140-pound blotting paper of suitable size. It is advisable to have the piece large enough to leave an inch margin all around the matrix. The heavier the impression can be made, and at the same time keep the blotting perfectly flat, the better the matrix will be. After having procured the matrix as above, proceed to make a cast.

For a casting box, two well-seasoned pieces of cherry, six inches wide, ten inches long and one inch thick, planed perfectly flat, will be required. On one

of these pieces lay the matrix face up, with a half-inch protruding beyond one end of the board. Now take nonpareil rule and make a tight frame on three sides of the matrix, laying the rule flat. Make the frame about a pica larger all around than the matrix. Lay a smooth piece of blotting on top of rule frame, allowing it to protrude at the end the same as the matrix, put on the other board and clamp firmly together with a carpenter's clamp. Stand casting box on end and make a funnel-shaped mouth of the protruding ends of blotting. You are now ready to pour in the metal, which should be hot enough to brown a piece of paper thrust into it. With a little care the first cast will be a success. To get the plate the proper width, it should be clamped in a vise between pieces of wood and the edges planed with an ordinary iron block plane. Mount on a wood base in the usual manner, square up the ends in the miter box, and your plate is ready for the press. Should there be any shallow spots likely to show up, put the plate in a vise and take them down with a graver or gouge.

I have always used nonpareil rules around the matrix, thereby making the plate the same thickness.

Wood bases can be procured a nonpareil below type high, which makes the mounting a very simple and easy matter. I have used the process for ads. and solid reading matter for several months with good success, and believe the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will find it satisfactory if instructions are faithfully followed.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

THE BOOK-PLATE, ITS LITERATURE, ETC.

BY W. IRVING WAY.

ALTHOUGH the subject of this essay may seem foreign to the purpose of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, yet I am loath to believe that, in its bearing on engraving and the reproductive arts generally, it does not come within the province of a progressive class journal.

It is only within the past three years, during the life of the Ex-Libris Society, that any great impetus has been given to the collecting and study of book-plates in English-speaking countries, but that the hobby has made rapid strides is evidenced by the fact that the society named now has a membership exceeding three hundred, and publishes a journal for which a large circulation is claimed. The first English publication devoted exclusively to the subject was, if one mistakes not, the "Guide to the Study of Book-Plates," by the Hon. J. Leicester Warren (now Lord de Tabley) in 1880. It is hard for the laity to understand why so much importance should attach to what Mr. Edmund Gosse calls "the outward and visible marks of the citizenship of the book-lover," but then we are assured



that Albert Durer and William Hogarth did not consider it beneath their dignity to engrave a book-plate, and that in England especially the subject offers the best, and perhaps the cheapest, means of making a careful study of heraldry from the middle of the sixteenth century. So if one is inclined to chide the gentle

enthusiast for his misdirected energy he points with pride to the growing demand for literature on the subject, and certainly no one can deny popularity to the books that have appeared in the past two years. There were a thousand copies printed of Mr. Edgerton Castle's "English Book-Plates," 1892, and these were exhausted and at a handsome premium in six months. Mr. Walter Hamilton's "French Book-Plates" met with like success. Mr.

W. J. Hardy's book, in the Messrs. Scribners' "Books About Books Series," has also been well received. And a second edition, much enlarged and embellished with many new illustrations, of Mr. Castle's book has lately appeared, and it is from this book that we reproduce a number of examples of the several different "styles,"



with some comment on the artistic side of the question. Until Mr. Castle's book was issued the subject seemed bare of interest indeed to one who cared nothing for the heraldic side of it. To be sure, Mr. Castle has not neglected heraldry, but he has aimed to treat the subject from a popular standpoint, and he has "touched upon the interest, artistic and personal, of modern examples." While Mr. Castle's book is an exceedingly readable one, and very handsomely printed at the Chiswick Press, London, its chief charm to the layman, one ventures to believe, is in its pictorial beauty. In the new edition there are about two hundred examples, including thirteen plates printed from the original coppers, several photogravures, several printed in colors, and many reproduced by the various processes best adapted to the subjects. Something is necessarily lost from the originals in all the reproductions given here, yet sufficient of the delicacy and beauty of Mr. C. W. Sherborn's work has been preserved to show him to be the consummate "little master" of engraving claimed by his admirers. Not far behind him in point of finish, if not in the ornamental or "flowery" treatment of Heraldry, is Mr. G. W. Eve. A characteristic example of Mr. Sherborn's work is given, the book-plate designed and engraved for Mr. William Robinson, which is reproduced in half-tone from an impression taken from the original copper. If all book-plates were necessarily engraved or etched on copper their expense would place them beyond the reach of most book-lovers, but happily this is not the case, as photo-engraving and wood engraving both lend themselves readily to the treatment

of simple subjects. To Americans heraldry is hardly such an important feature on a book-plate as Mr. Castle seems to think. Family traditions in England count for much, and there it may be well enough



to preserve them, but one ventures to find more to admire in such a plate as that shown in the second reproduction, which, in the original, is a very beautiful little etching by that versatile Frenchman, M. Paul Avril. Here is novelty and originality



Walter Herries Pollock. M.A.

of treatment, and the portrait is not so obtrusive in this case as to be offensive. Mr. Castle classes the plate of Mr. Ashbee among the punning or "rebus" devices. The little book-plate of Jane Patterson,

designed by R. Anning Bell, one ventures to express a liking for also. Even Mr. Castle admits that this design "displays a definite suggestion of grace." Mr. Castle gives several of his own designs, but none of them possesses greater merit or interest than the one shown in our next reproduction, a portrait plate of Walter Herries Pollock, the present editor of the *Saturday Review*, designed by Agnes Castle. It is not hard to divine from this plate what Mr. Pollock's



tastes are. Mr. Walter Crane, the "Apostle of Socialism and Decorative Art," has done some very clever designing in the "rebus" manner, but none better, perhaps, than the one that decorates his own books. The symbolism in Mr. Crane's book-plates is sufficiently apparent also to indicate their owners' pursuits and literary tastes. One example of Mr. Crane's work is given here, the book-plate designed for Clement K. Shorter, which is less familiar than the design made by Mr. Crane for his own use.



In Mr. Rider Haggard's book-token there is neither heraldry nor conventional symbolism. This device in hieroglyphics is by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. Literally it means: "H. Rider Haggard, the son of Ella, Lady of the House, makes an oblation to Thoth, the Lord of Writing, who dwells in the Moon."

INDEXED POCKET DICTIONARY.

The April issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* commences a new volume. In the expectation of adding new names to our list of subscribers we offer a very complete indexed pocket dictionary for new subscriptions. See advertising pages.



THE DAY'S WORK ENDED.

Half-tone engraving by
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A. H. MCQUILKIN, EDITOR.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1894.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany. An den-
selben find auch alle Anfragen und Aufträge Insertion betreffend zu richten.

PHOTO-PROCESS ENGRAVING OF THE FUTURE.

OF the future of photo-process engraving the *Photogram*, of London, England, speaks hopefully. Among the improvements being experimented for and which the *Photogram* thinks assured of accomplishment are the general use of dry films (not plates) in place of the wet plate; a letter-press printing process giving pure whites, pure blacks and all intermediate gradations of tone without handwork; and the actual touch of the artist on the printer's block without the intervention of the camera, the faker, and the fine-etcher. If the artist's actual handling can be given on the paper, photo-process need fear no return to the art of wood engraving for general work.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

"WHEN the warm heart and charitable hand are stilled in death, may his memory be as a refreshing draught to strengthen and to reëncourage us in the battle of life," was the sentiment voiced regarding George W. Childs, by ex-President Aimison, of the International Typographical Union, in 1888. Mr. Childs radiated kindness and benevolence. His name has been connected with that of Franklin, and doubtless in the natures of the two men there was much similarity. The influence of their teachings has been made forceful by the example of their lives. George W. Childs in life was universally regarded with affectionate respect. Those only who have witnessed his attitude toward his employes, the daily life in the great newspaper which he conducted to success, can appreciate his fraternal interest and concern for all about him. His illness was a cause of national anxiety, and his death is mourned wherever genuine worth, unostentatious kindness and abounding charity are revered and loved.

MRS. HAYES' APPEAL.

THE request of Mrs. Hayes to THE INLAND PRINTER for permission to present the facts regarding a visit made by her to the Childs-Drexel Home and the reception accorded her there, we are pleased to comply with. Furthermore, we feel convinced that her letter will stir the conscience of printers to a realization of the injustice done a lady who deserved from the hands of their representative everything of courtesy and consideration. To the unprejudiced reader it is difficult to understand why Mr. Gibson chose to incorporate in his pretty and interesting book any story traducing Mrs. Hayes. Mr. Gibson writes, in that particular at least, as one who did not witness the occurrence, and the tone of depreciation assumed regarding Mrs. Hayes cannot be considered in the best taste or in harmony with the tone of the book otherwise. In order that our readers may appreciate the matter fully we publish below the account given in Mr. Gibson's book:

Across the hall from this room the Jeff Davis memorial has been fitted up by his daughter, wife of a local business man. The general tone of the furnishings is old gold. It is a bed chamber also, but an incident occurred which renders its purpose doubtful. Before the Home was plentifully supplied with beds, bedding, etc., Mr. Schuman was obliged, from sheer necessity, to use the room, pending the arrival of furnishings from the East. One day the little child of the superintendent had been placed in this room for his afternoon nap, and was the picture of childish innocence as he lay there sound asleep. As fate would have it, Mrs. Hays [*sic*] (*née* Davis) chose this afternoon to show some friends the beauties of her father's memorial. As soon as she saw the little cherub resting peacefully upon the bed, she flew into a rage at once, and immediately hunted up Mr. Schuman and demanded to know who had the assurance to use the Jeff Davis memorial for a sleeping room. The superintendent humbly admitted himself the culprit, but wished to know what else it was intended for if not a bedroom. Hot coals were poured, however, when he repaired to the room and awoke the little innocent, who, unlike the

generality of children, showed no disposition to cry, but, on the contrary, laughed and cooed and crowed and appeared delighted to be in his papa's arms. A quick change of heart at once manifested itself in the actions of this spirited southern lady, for her tone became more subdued and her woman's nature asserted itself in her requesting the child to be left alone. She appeared to regret her hasty action of a few moments before and made reparation by a sort of half apology, which answered the purpose just as well.

ARE TRADES UNIONS RETROGRADING?

OUR readers cannot fail to notice that Mr. William F. Knott, whose communication appears in another column, takes a very discouraging view of the progress made by trades unions with the present generation. Unquestionably, much of what our correspondent says is based upon truth. More discretion might well be used both at the meetings of the chapels and the union, but it hardly follows that the union is less efficient or less necessary now than formerly. Conditions under which printers labor have undergone a radical change in the past thirty years, a circumstance that our correspondent seems to have regarded as too trifling to deserve a place in the discussion. And yet a close inspection of the field may lead to the conclusion that these changed conditions are really responsible for the presence of so many features of an irritating or unsatisfactory character.

Forty years ago—and a much less time for that matter—a far larger proportion of the business interests of this country was in the hands and under the personal supervision of men who had risen from the ranks than is the case today. Then there were no trusts or monopolies, and corporations had not as yet become imbued with the idea that they owned the country. Inherited wealth in business pursuits was but a small factor to what it is now, the employer in a great number of instances having a few years previously worked side by side with the men he afterward employed, knowing their wants and sympathizing with them. There was little competition, and none between city and city, or between different sections of the country. The rate of wages was low, as was the cost of living. The trade union was a comparatively new factor, but few industries being organized, the sole aim being to maintain a uniform rate of wages and to regulate the apprenticeship question. This was before the introduction of complex economic questions.

The trade union is forced to face a different state of affairs now. Large combinations of capital is the rule in all enterprises, rendered necessary by the fierce competition which has set in. This capital is generally in control of men who have been trained to business methods rather than to expertness at the bench. They know not the mechanic, only as they study him as a part of the economic forces with which they have to contend, and with which they are supposed to be familiar. There is a continual struggle going on, the employer paying as little as he can, the workman getting as much as he can, the cost of living being rarely

considered. In this struggle the union is constantly harassed by a horde of unemployed whose necessities are at any time liable to play havoc with all organized effort.

Under such changed conditions it is not to be expected that the cordial relations formerly existing between the employer and employed would now find a place, except in the case of individual exceptions to the general rule. Strikes will but augment whatever feeling of hostility may exist; unreasonable demands will serve the same end. It should constantly be borne in mind that both sides to a dispute have rights which each much respect, arbitration being the most rational suggestion when the disputants cannot agree among themselves. So far as the trade union keeps within these lines their conduct is right and proper and they will be supported by public opinion. In all events it will be seen that the scope of the union is considerably enlarged and complicated to what it was thirty or forty years ago, and it is but reasonable to suppose that more or less friction among the membership will attend this enlargement of their field of activity.

POSTPONEMENT OF ILLUSTRATED STORY.

OWING to the unavoidable absence from Chicago of a number of the gentlemen who consented to contribute sketches for the illustrated story announced last month for publication in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, it has been considered advisable to defer the matter in order that as many as possible may take part. In the April number, therefore, we purpose exploiting this unique experiment in illustrating. The announcement of this comparison of illustrations has met with much favor.

ADVERTISEMENT DISPLAY.

THE little book of advertisements issued by THE INLAND PRINTER, giving the specimens submitted by the contestants in the recent competition has been the cause of much favorable comment. Mr. A. G. Wines, editor and publisher of the *Typographical Journal*, writes regarding the specimens:

Many of them are really artistic and handsome. The motive, we should think, in the setting of an ad., while giving it good display, should be to have it easily and quickly read. In naming our choice we should select the one on page 72, set by Frank E. Hill, New Haven, Connecticut, and the second best that of T. G. Chandler, New York city, on page 21. For fancy work the one on page 4 is entitled to special comment, set by Bert D. Jones, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. William McCabe, editor and publisher of the *National Union Printer*, says:

We have gone over each ad. carefully, and we think if the ad. was intended for a daily paper, that we prefer the one on page 78, set by Charles Holt & Sons, Kankakee, Illinois. The second best, in our opinion, is on page 65, designed by James M. Cassidy, of Newburgh, New York.

Mr. Warren C. Browne, editor and publisher of the *Union Printer*, says:

The variety of styles is simply marvelous. It is well worth the price, 25 cents, to any ad. hand.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INCREASING THE CIRCULATION OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

BY RODERIC C. PENFIELD.*

THERE is probably no branch of the newspaper business over which so much thought is spent as that of increasing the circulation, everything else usually being secondary to this. With vigorous pushing, a paper that is only edited in a moderately decent way can achieve a large circulation, while a journal carefully edited, but neglecting the prime importance of extending its edition, will never be able to gain the success and influence that naturally should belong to

efforts or he may have assistance. The growth of his paper will naturally be slow, unless some extraordinary means are taken. I have in mind several plans for increasing the circulation of country journals which might prove well worth trying. One plan that has been worked with success, was to send a canvasser from town to town leaving copies of the paper with everybody who would be likely to subscribe, taking their address, and assuring them that it would be sent for four weeks without any expense whatever. At the end of the four weeks he called on them again, and in many instances secured their subscription for a year. The name once on the list it is generally a pretty easy



Copper half-tone by Sanders Engraving Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"A WATCHED POT NEVER BOILS."

it. A good circulation once secured, advertising comes as a matter of course. A solicitor who hustles can get advertising for a journal with even a limited edition, but it is a sure thing that the journal cannot hold advertising if it does not have the circulation. In the big cities enormous sums of money are spent in working up subscriptions and sales, and in many instances a great amount is spent in keeping the list up. In the smaller cities or country towns the same relative amount of effort must be expended before a paper can properly be called a success. In the village the editor and proprietor may perhaps depend on his own unaided

matter to keep it there, assuming, of course, that the paper is kept up to the scratch in the matter of contents. This plan, simplified, could be carried out by securing from the postmasters a list of names in each village, and sending them sample copies for a month, together with a written letter outlining the plan practically as stated above, except that correspondence would be made to do the work of a canvasser, but not as successfully. I do not think that coupon or voting schemes of any sort are worth trying. There is an epidemic of this sort of thing just now, even large and powerful city papers taking hold of it. The public, however, is bound to tire of it sooner or later, and then the circulation which has been "forced" by means of this enterprise will drop back to its old level or nearly

* NOTE.—On another page of THE INLAND PRINTER Mr. Penfield conducts a department of criticism, news, experience and advice of particular value to newspaper publishers and editors.—ED.

so. To gain a circulation the journal must print all the news, working in everybody's name, even if only in a trivial way, looking out sharply and constantly for local interests, and following it all up with assiduous care and incessant work on the circulation.

If I were starting a new journal, and had to choose between working up circulation and working up advertising, the first would be my object without a moment's hesitation. When your paper is seen everywhere and known to have a good bona fide circulation, it is comparatively little trouble to get the advertising, and much better prices can be had than where the advertising was secured before the paper had a known standing. A practical way of increasing the circulation would be to have an agent in each town who would get subscriptions at a small commission. The commission would only be paid on the first year's subscription, and after that I believe that a personal letter would generally hold a subscriber. At the same time the representative could get advertising and forward news and make himself generally useful. It would be good business policy if the proprietor could arrange to spend at least two or three half days every week among the people working up subscriptions. If an invariable rule was made that no matter what came up those half days set apart should be devoted to that purpose and nothing else, I am confident the results would show in a most gratifying way at the end of the year. I do not think that a circulation where the subscriptions run for two or three years is anything like as valuable as where the subscriptions are promptly paid in advance. There should be a systematic way of writing to or seeing the people whose subscriptions expire, about two weeks before the time, and secure their order for the journal for another year. Some people prefer to work their local circulation through newsdealers or boys who buy so many papers a week and pay cash for them. It has an advantage in this respect, that subscribers get their papers more promptly and the publisher does not have to take any chances on that number of subscriptions; yet after all I doubt if this is as good a plan as sending them through the postoffice. Some publishers urge that it is better to let a subscription run than to shut it off, arguing that in nine cases out of ten it will eventually be paid. This may be true, but I should say more so in the older and wealthier portions of the country than in a new section where the people are frequently poor. It is particularly discouraging to send a man a paper for two or three years, without receiving any money for it, and then have the information come that he is dead or has moved away.

It is just as good policy to advertise a local newspaper as it is for a merchant to advertise his goods. Circulars, posters, showcards and various forms of novelties can be used to good advantage, and will, I believe, well repay the expense. Whatever is done in this line should be got up with the utmost care as to wording and printing, as all these sort of things not only advertise the paper but the printing department

as well. Use good stock even for the little circulars, furnish rings to hang up the showcards, avoid any fancy type and make everything to the point in preparing the circular.

A good and well-tried plan to increase the circulation is to offer prizes for clubs. Let them be in books or subscriptions to other journals or magazines. Don't look for large clubs, but encourage as many of three or four as possible. The reason I suggest a limited variety of premiums is that on articles suggested above there is generally a special discount to publishers, and the goods can often be paid for in advertising. Further, too great a variety of premiums leads to a call for more yet, and the publisher cannot afford to run a bargain counter. I suppose that many will say that to stop at three or four subscribers is poor policy. Perhaps it is. In favor of the other side, however, is the fact that it is better to have one hundred agents send you three subscribers each than to have three agents send you one hundred new names each. The more friends a paper has the greater the circulation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ACQUIRING SPEED ON THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINE.

BY LEE REILLY.*

THE editor of THE INLAND PRINTER having asked me to contribute an article giving my personal views and experiences regarding typesetting machines, I have pleasure in complying, in the hope that some benefit may be derived therefrom by some of my brother printers who may be struggling as beginners with the mysteries of machine composition.

In reference to attaining speed on the Mergenthaler machine, printers should bear well in mind that with this machine as in hand composition, speed depends upon the printer or operator himself—the mechanism responds instantly to the skill and celerity of the operator—and in this connection I will take the opportunity to say that the assertions often made of remarkable speed as machine operators being attained by persons other than printers is a hoax. An operator requires to be a *printer* to be rapid and competent. The assumption has been that typewriters—or typewritists—as a rule, make competent operators of composing machines. This is a complete delusion. Such operators are failures in every sense of the word, and I speak from practical observation.

A fast compositor at "case" is usually blessed with clean proofs—and the same holds good in machine

*NOTE.—Mr. Lee Reilly is a compositor in the office of the New York Tribune. During the week ending December 20, 1893, he set on a Mergenthaler machine, taking copy from the book in the regular course of business, four hundred and eleven thousand two hundred ems of nonpareil matter, all of which appeared in print, the actual working time being forty-eight hours and five minutes. All of this matter, except that of the last day, was corrected by him within the time named. Seventy-five per cent or upward of the matter was set solid, and no handwork, such as heads or leads, was counted, and no special preparation was made for doing the work. In the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER appeared an interesting account of Mr. Reilly's remarkable feat, taken from the *Union Printer*.—ED.

operating. Printers are now convinced of the practical character of machines and regard them no longer as experiments. The Mergenthaler machine in my opinion is the *only* machine. I say this not because I have made several records on it, but for the very sufficient reason that it is the only machine which has displaced a large number of our craft today—a poor recommendation, some will say, but certainly a strong guaranty of the machine's efficiency. Among the machines



MR. LEE REILLY, COMPOSING ROOM, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

I have examined are the Thorne, McMillan, Rogers, Burr and Empire, but I have found no grounds to change my belief as above expressed.

In regard to women operating the machines I do not think they are a success, and as I have worked in offices where they were engaged I have the benefit of speaking from experience. The difficulties which the touring printer experiences in learning the styles of the various newspapers cannot be compared to the difficulties encountered by the lady typewriters who endeavor to operate composing machines. There is a paper in New York city today that employs several women, but it is difficult to see why their services are retained except for sentimental reasons, as without them the paper would get more type set up—candidly, the matter composed by the ladies has to be reset.

It is somewhat difficult for me to tell exactly what steps a beginner should take to acquire swiftness in machine operating. A thorough knowledge of the machine is the first requisite—study the mechanism from the foundation to the distributor. This is far more important than a study of the keyboard. It is

folly—though you will see it often done—for a printer to get a keyboard to practice on before he has made any study of the machine. Such study is waste of time. The keyboard is the simplest part of it all. But what is of importance is, when anything goes wrong in the machine, to be able to discover the trouble. You can learn the keyboard with the operating of the machine. Don't try to become an operator unless you have your mind made up to master the work thoroughly. You must put all the ambition you have in your work. When I started on the machine I was deeply interested in the work. So much so that even when in bed before I went to sleep I would study out how the keys on the board were located and make combinations of words and sentences. I have tried often to dispel such thoughts, but it seemed impossible to do so. I would think of a word or a series of words, for instance "when," "where," "the," "this," "at," "interesting," "consideration," etc., and the next day I would go to the office and try a combination on any of these or other words, until finally I ran over the keyboard like a racehorse. Then I took up the idea of reading copy, not in long sentences but by reading two or three or perhaps half-a-dozen words, and still "finger" the keyboard without looking at it. The result of this practice was such that I finally found myself so familiar with the location of the keys that I only required to look at the keyboard when I had to "travel," that is, to set caps, figures, etc. Operating does not seem to be any exertion to me now, in fact it has not been for the last three years. I have been operating for five years.

Among the operators in New York having a reputation for fast work are Frank Lynch, W. Young, Mr. Johnson, John Green and Messrs. Underwood and Wilson, the two latter gentlemen operating on the *Morning Journal*.

I could say much more on the subject of machine operating, which is now a matter of paramount importance to printers, but fearing that I have already overstepped the space at my disposal I will defer anything further for the present in the hope that an opportunity will present itself later to give some more details for the benefit of the craft.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XI.—BY WILLIAM J. KELLY.*

THE mechanical knowledge of packing and tympaning printing surfaces for the more general kinds of work having been fully made known, I will now proceed to submit some of the methods employed for securing artificial resemblances to nature and art, and known as

OVERLAYING.

This branch of presswork is more exacting as well as more artistic than that of any other so far touched

*NOTE.—On another page of this issue Mr. Kelly conducts a department of questions and answers, experience and practical detail. Pressmen and others interested in presswork it is anticipated will find in this department a congenial corner for the ventilation of theories and exchange of helpful advice.

upon ; and to be a skillful "overlayer" one must have, or cultivate, a taste for embellishment, at least so far as that relates to the beauties of nature and acquired art.

NECESSITIES OF OVERLAYING.

Overlaying is the practical and theoretical solution of artfully defining the rays of light, as exemplified by the art of printing. To be quite brief, and yet well understood, let me add that overlaying is an absolute necessity wherever objects of a transparent, translucent or opaque nature occur on a printing plate—be it type or engraving—or where artistic results are to be secured or perspicuity obtained, and is employed for the development of the following classifications of the phenomena of vision :

Transparent objects or bodies are those which have the property of transmitting rays of light, or are pervious to light, open, or pellucid.

Translucent bodies, or those nearer the pellucid order, are those which merely admit the passage of light without enabling us to distinguish objects through it.

Opaque bodies are those which are impervious to the rays of light ; obscure, dark, or solid in density.

These three distinctions embrace the gamut of light and color, and from each of the two former may be reflected dozens of delightful and harmonious tones which may add intensity to the latter. In conjunction with these degrees of light, we have also the consideration of the perspective and retrospective phases of vision, which must be well understood before skill in overlay making can be acquired. By perspective I mean the nearer or leading portions of a picture in so far as they relate to the natural size or distance of the objects delineated in the whole illustration, and to the backgrounds upon which the entire subject of the illustration is often dependent for its foreground.

Perspective, fore and back grounds, are made up of a series of graduated lines which may be more or less intensified, and artfully formed. A foreground will, at times, appear in bold and somber lines, and, at other times, in the most phantom-like characters ; so also in backgrounds. But these are necessary, in their diversified forms, for the accomplishment of art illustration ; and it is to the division or grouping of these forms that the knowledge of the overlay-maker is valuable, and to which I here direct attention. It may be said, however, that it is perhaps beyond the range of possibility for any writer to do this part of my subject anything like justice.

VARIOUS METHODS OF OVERLAYING.

There are many methods in vogue—bad, indifferent and good—for the accomplishment of effective results from all sorts of engravings. Some of these have been evolved through one dilemma or another, and have been adhered to and scattered among our fraternity for little or no efficient cause.

Overlays may be made of one, two, three, four or

five sheets of paper, of proper thicknesses or weights to the ream of 500 sheets—hard-calendered stock. When a one-sheet overlay is used, it is usual to make it from a sheet of its own, that is, one sheet of the paper on which the job is to be printed. This course is pursued where the work is in a hurry or does not require more attention. This is fastened over the printed impression on the cylinder, and, after other defects have been corrected, covered over with a draw-sheet. Such an overlay will often prove sufficient in cases of short or medium long runs. Of course, any high lights or over-strong parts may be carefully cut away on the tympan sheet before covering it up with the draw sheet. While this is virtually a two-sheet overlay, it is technically classed in the singular number.

A two-sheet overlay is made in various ways, the pressman of skill in this line being governed by the subject of the illustration before him. Some subjects require the use of thin sheets, of different weights of stock, while others require medium and thick sheets.

The three-sheet overlay is now, perhaps, the most general in use, as it has been found sufficient, when made up of the requisite weights or thicknesses of paper, to successfully produce all the detail necessary in the regular lines of line and photo-mechanical engraving. On this number of sheets the skillful overlayer can accomplish much with the sharp blade of his knife or eraser by slanting and scraping down portions here and there on the respective sheets.

Overlays made of four and more sheets should be used only in cases of extreme depths of pellucid and opaque grounds, or where the tones in a picture are so numerous and delicate as to require a finely graduated protection from the massive ones, which require not only extra-heavy overlaying but a rigid and solid impression.

The cardboard overlay, while durable but labored in most forms, is gradually becoming obsolete ; the trend of modern methods of engraving wafting it aside for the more modern and artistic touch of the operator. In the case of large and slightly graduated solids used in color printing, where long runs are to be made, this method of overlay is certainly the best that I know of. Cardboard made of *pasted* sheets of from three to five sheets in thickness will be found best for the purpose indicated. The stock should be well seasoned so that as layer after layer has been cut away the entire piece will be found compact, solid and durable.

Overlays should be made, when practicable, before the time needed for use, in order that they may harden as they are attached to each other and drying. They should be placed between sheets of smooth, dry paper during the time not required for the press. This will lend them greater tenacity, firmness and fit, when they are put to use, and save time and annoyance at press where the work should proceed without unnecessary delay and expense by keeping the press and assistants waiting while the overlay is being prepared.

(To be continued.)



A WINSOME TRIO.

Half-tone engraving by
CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO.,
911 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.
Duplicate plates for sale.

See page 452.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RECENT TYPE DESIGNS.

BY R. COUPLAND HARDING.

JAPAN, wherein the art of typefounding appears to be but of yesterday, has already struck out a line of its own, and its original products may yet find world-wide acceptance. In the best Japanese work, the beauty and fitness of the original ornaments are not more striking than the incongruity of the exotic decorations. The Japanese foundries reproduce many American styles of fancy letter and borders; and the effect of these, as displayed by native compositors, would be ludicrous if it were not painful. The genuine Japanese borders and ornaments, of which a good many are now produced, are readily distinguishable from the Japanesques brought out in such profusion a few years ago by American founders. The decorative methods of the Japanese do not adapt themselves kindly to the running border—the recurrence of the same figure is not a characteristic of native design, and in all their formal borders there is a rigidity which is not to be found in the best American and European specimens. In free decoration, however, they are quite in their element, and their corner and center vignettes are both realistic and artistic in the highest degree. Two combinations on 24-point body, by the Seibundo foundry, Tokyo, illustrate the present type of running border. No. 12 contains four characters, representing vine leaves and clusters in outline. The space is so closely filled with detail that there is scarcely any relief of blank background, and the general effect is unpleasantly square. Two sets of solid chromatic pieces are supplied, one for the foliage and one for the fruit. In the specimen these are worked in a deep green and dark purple respectively. Here the deficiency of blank background (not one-sixth of the whole space) is very manifest, and the effect is little better than that of alternate green and purple blots. Border No. 13, four characters, is also in outline, with more relief than No. 12. It is a quaint conceit of four-winged flies settling on leaves; but is scarcely a success. Three smaller borders, on 18-point, consisting of a running-piece and corner only, are much more successful, and quite unlike any European designs. One of these is a favorite Japanese subject—pine-needles, I take it to be, but my botanical knowledge is not enough for me to say with certainty. The next shows bamboo leaves in outline, and the third is a very pretty study of white blossom and small wren-like birds with black heads. This is a charming little border; but an additional character to diversify the design would have been an improvement. The eleven vignette ornaments shown have none of the defects noticeable in the borders. The largest is a corner-piece, with an aquatic plant and an insect alighting on one of the flower spikes. Nos. 2 and 3 are little figure subjects, both for a lower left-hand corner. One represents an infant Jap blowing bubbles, and the other a child of large growth with kettledrums. The full moon partly veiled with clouds,

and a flight of three bats is a gem; so is the realistic land-crab bearing a spray of flowers in his claw. In subjects like this the Japanese artist is unsurpassed.

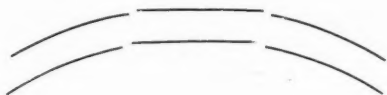
As a general rule wood letter cutters take their designs from metal types, but sometimes the contrary is the case. Messrs. Day & Collins, of Fann street, London, have brought out in wood an original face called "Atlas Text." It is, I think, the most successful attempt yet made to adapt the old English character to the sanserif form. The letter is somewhat condensed, but wide forms will probably follow. The face is neat, striking and legible, and is well appreciated by the trade. The design is registered for metal as well as for wood, and no doubt will soon be available in small sizes.

English-speaking readers may be excused for regretting that when the firm of J. M. Huch & Co., typefounders, Offenbach-on-the-Main, was constituted a joint-stock company it adopted such an unmanageable name as the Aktiengesellschaft für Schriftgiesserei und Maschinenbau. As the establishment is always producing original and tasteful designs, it is likely to be often mentioned in this column, and when your readers find reference made to the "Aktiengesellschaft" they will kindly imagine the rest of the title. The artistic "Easel" combination, and the series of "Swallows," which appeared last year, were designs of this house, and have become very popular in England; but, like other European novelties, they seem to be slow in crossing the Atlantic. The specialty of this firm—unlike most German foundries—has been the production of simple combinations of few characters, which the printer of limited means need not hesitate to buy. Some of the German combinations, I may remark, are formidable indeed—a full series weighing over a hundredweight, characters running up to four or five hundred, and the price amounting to three or four hundred dollars of American currency. One wonders where the printers are who constitute the market for these artistic but ponderous and costly productions.

The Aktiengesellschaft has just departed a little from its ordinary course and brought out an original novelty of unusual magnitude for this establishment. It is entitled "New Flourishes" (*Federzüge*), but it would be described by English printers as a series of light line ornaments. The combination contains 107 characters; a large font weighing nearly thirty-five pounds, and the smaller assortment twenty pounds. The scheme is admirably elaborated, and it is not too much to say that the series forms the best set of line ornaments in the market. The leaves and other floral ornaments are highly conventional and in pure outline, the thick stroke and partial silhouetting of the well-known American designs being entirely absent. A uniform character is thus maintained from the smallest to the largest piece. A considerable variety of regular running borders can be constructed and for these appropriate corners, large and small, are supplied.

It is in the elliptical sections, however, that the special feature of the new series is displayed, and here

I note the first advance in this direction since 1879, when the Johnson foundry brought out Series 9 of line ornaments. These have been copied all the world over, but never before improved upon. So long as the compositor kept within certain limits, especially if he could use the serpentine curve, these answered his purpose, but he soon found the deficiencies of the series in practical work. Writing in 1887, I said: "In the curved designs a straight piece is sometimes put in the center,



as in numerous designs in the specimen book. This should be avoided, as any flattening of the curve has a bad effect. Very ugly broken curves are sometimes produced by compositors who repeat the same curve—

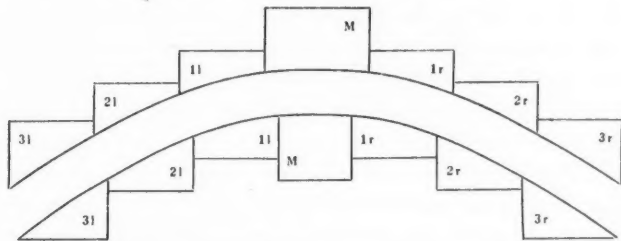


an inexcusable blunder which not only mars the design but injures the type." It may be added that both these mistakes partly arose through the limitations of the design

itself. No doubt the production of new forms of elliptical type is a costly process—otherwise I do not understand why no improvement has been made for fourteen years. In the new series there is no excuse for flattening the center of the curve. Two concave centers are supplied, 48-point and 60-point respectively, and seven convex, from 9-point to 48-point. Instead of the two pitches of curve in the old series, represented by the long and short pieces, we have six pairs of elliptical pieces, three left and three right, each pair of a different pitch, and arranged to blend perfectly with each other. Beautiful, sweeping,



unbroken curves may thus be obtained, and by the simple device of changing the convex centerpiece the width of the opening can be adjusted to any size of type. With characteristic thoroughness the founders



issue a table setting forth the systematic changes. Thus, with a concave center of 48 points and convex center of 36 points an 18-point line is admitted between

the curves; by changing the convex center to 30 points a 24-point line can be inserted, etc. I cannot but regret that so much scientific and artistic skill is bestowed upon a merely local standard—the Didot point. The body will be a great bar to the adoption of this design in the United States. When shall we have an international type standard?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPE METAL.

BY CHARLES T. MURRAY.*

METAL is king. It rules the universe. We have heard of gold standard, of free and unlimited silver coinage, of American tin, of free lead ore, but we will leave all these things for greater minds than ours to write about and devote this article to metals that require the stereotyper's attention every day in the week.

Good stereotype metal is made from pure antimony, pure tin, and soft pure lead. The proportions are lead, 75 pounds; antimony, 16 pounds, and tin, 9 pounds. Now this is for good metal. But in buying ready-mixed metal it is seldom that it contains as much tin and antimony as the above, they being more expensive than lead. Stereotype metal runs freely at 600° Fahr. and should not be heated to red heat, as the tin, being the lightest of the three metals, will rise to the top and burn or oxidize. Tin is a metal with a specific gravity of 7.3, lighter than iron and heavier than zinc. It is malleable, ductile and tenacious. It melts at 424° Fahr. Commercial tin is never pure, but always contains arsenic, at least. The ore is called tin stone. No account of its discovery is on record but its name occurs in very early writings as a metal in common use.

It does not pay to buy cheap stereotype metal or to buy from an irresponsible firm, as they generally make their metal from old or inferior metals. Cheap metal is made either from old type or stereotypes or dross or from hard lead and tin. Hard lead is lead that has not been refined and has sufficient antimony in it to make it hard. This would be all right if it had nothing else in it, but it is liable to have zinc and several other ingredients in it which make it very inferior for stereotyping. This class of metal may work very fair for a short time after it is mixed, but will soon begin to work badly and it will cost more to doctor it up afterward and keep it in shape than it is worth. Stereotype metal should be kept clean to work well. Many a good lot of metal has been made useless by the dirt which has accumulated in it. The dirt can easily be removed by several different methods, the simplest of which is a beef bone filled with marrow. Hold the bone to the bottom of the pot with a skimmer or ladle after the metal has been heated to proper temperature for casting. The grease will make the metal boil, and

* NOTE.—The attention of the reader is directed to the department of electrotyping and stereotyping conducted by Mr. Murray on another page of this issue.—ED.

it will rise to the top, bringing the dirt to the top also. The grease should be set on fire and the metal well stirred for fifteen or twenty minutes and then the dirt skimmed off. Stereotype metal should be stirred frequently while being used, as the metals have a tendency to separate. It is a mistake that a great many stereotypers make to think that the more tin they have in their metal the better it runs. Too much tin is as bad as too little. Do not think every time your metal runs badly it needs more tin. If you have the proper proportions in the first place and do not get your metal too hot, you will not need any tin in it for a long time, providing you stir your metal well before skimming it. If you do not stir it well you will soon skim a large per cent of the tin off.

Your metal is not always to blame for bad casts. It is often the case that a bad cast is taken with the best of metal when the casting box is not the right temperature or the mold is not properly made. A mold can be made so that it will be impossible to get a good cast off the first time. I have seen a mold that was cast six times before the metal would run perfectly. (In the near future I will write an article on molds, and explain.) Some stereotypers have a mistaken idea that the casting and attention to metal is the most simple and unessential part of the business and leave it to inexperienced hands. I claim that the stereotyper who looks after his metal and casts will have less trouble than one who looks after everything else but these. It is strange but true that although metal should be the most interesting study that a stereotyper could find, not one in fifty knows anything about it. I might fill this book about metals and not publish all that should be known by every stereotyper. How many stereotypers know that lead and tin mixed together will melt more easily than either separately? For illustration: eight parts of lead, fifteen parts of bismuth, four parts of tin and three of cadmium softens at a temperature of 60° Cent. and is perfectly liquid at 65° Cent., although the melting points of its constituents are, tin 235° Cent., bismuth 270° Cent., cadmium 315° Cent., and lead 334° Cent. It is useless for us to try to give more than a few of the most essential points in this article. All metals except gold and silver are called base metals. The temperatures at which the three metals which make stereotype metal melts are, lead, 612° Fahr., tin 424° Fahr., antimony 844° Fahr. Now, it is generally supposed by stereotypers that zinc will absolutely ruin stereotype metal and it cannot be removed. Such is not the case. Although all of it cannot be removed, enough of it can be to scarcely detect its presence in the cast. Zinc is lighter than the other three metals and will consequently rise to the top and can be skimmed off. To remove it, heat metal until it begins to turn red, throw in sulphur and set on fire. After it has burned for a short time, stir the metal and, if needed, throw in more sulphur. Then skim off and lower the temperature of metal, burn off with light oil, add a small quantity of tin,

a certain amount of tin having burned and been skimmed off with the zinc. Some stereotypers use rosin in cleaning metals. This is all right in job offices where the plates are cleaned before melting or where expensive inks are used, but should not be used in newspaper offices, as newspaper ink is made from rosin oil and the addition of rosin will injure rather than improve metal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LINOTYPE IN ST. LOUIS.

BY FREE LANCE.

THE story of linotype operation on the St. Louis *Star-Sayings*, though short, is not without interest. It was in July of 1891 that the machines were placed in the composing room of this office. It was thought at that time that such a delicate and wonderfully complicated piece of machinery could never be used with success for newspaper work. There were few competent linotype machinists then, and the expert operator or "phenom" did not appear until a later date. The *Star-Sayings* put in the machines knowing full well that not only had great difficulties and discouragements to be met with and overcome, but perhaps the experiment would prove very costly, finally ending in complete failure. St. Louis union seems not to have taken the machine seriously, but looked upon it as a sort of newspaper publishers' fad, of which they would soon tire, provided the union paid no attention to it. It was, therefore, some time before a machine scale was forthcoming from the union. In the meantime the office paid the operators 10 cents per 1,000 ems, and gave \$5 a week as a bonus to each operator. Nearly two months after the introduction of the linotype the union adopted a machine scale containing just four sections. The remuneration of operators on morning papers was put at \$27 a week; on evening papers \$21, and \$22 for evening papers with a Sunday morning issue. No provision was made for learners. Notwithstanding this the *Star-Sayings* taught its own compositors, and paid them the regular scale while they were learning to operate. By hard and persistent work the operators finally mastered the machine. In fact so well did they succeed that today the staff of the *Star-Sayings* is second to none. They work about seven hours a day; there is very little typewritten copy and the takes are short. The average strings are about 35,000 ems a day, about 5,000 ems an hour, although some of the operators average as high as 40,000 ems daily. Long ago the office fully appreciated the fact that it had good operators, and showed that appreciation in a tangible way by giving a weekly bonus of \$5 to those who daily averaged 30,000 ems, which meant that the operators received \$27 a week. When the *Star-Sayings* was set in type it was a four-page paper, but since the introduction of the linotype it has been increased to eight pages, with the result that as many journeymen are now employed in the composing room as when it was set by hand. Besides this, it is said, there have

been about twenty-two men who learned to operate the linotype in this office, now operating machines in other offices. The *Star-Sayings* is an evening paper with a Sunday morning issue, and has eight linotypes. Most foremen make no pretensions to a knowledge of the mechanical parts of the linotype; on this sheet the foreman is so familiar with the machine that he experiences no difficulty in filling the place of the machinist when that individual is absent.

The *Evening Chronicle* has been set by seven linotypes since October, 1893.

The announcement that the two great dailies of St. Louis had ordered linotypes caused great consternation among the printers here. It being positively ascertained when the machines were expected, steps were at once taken to prepare for the event. A committee was appointed by the union to make a new machine scale. This committee contained three members and the president of the union, not one of whom was an operator. The reason given for the absence of operators on this committee was that as the machines were about to be put on both the *Republic* and the *Globe-Democrat*, it would seem that only the compositors employed on these two papers were interested in the matter. Many weeks were devoted to drawing up this scale.

When at length it was completed and presented before the union it was found to have been already signed by the newspaper publishers and by the committee, and it came before the union simply for ratification. The union either had to accept it or reject it as a whole. It could not be amended. On behalf of the scale it was said that the committee had worked hard and conscientiously on it; they had held many meetings with the newspaper publishers at which it was discussed, and at last it had got into such shape as to be entirely satisfactory to both the publishers and to the committee. The committee was of the opinion that it was the best scale in the country. It was ratified by an overwhelming majority, objection to it coming from the operators only.

It will be remembered that in the scale of nearly three years before the rate of compensation had been fixed at \$27 for night work, but that the *Star-Sayings* advanced the rate of wages to \$27 for day work. This new scale reduced the rate of wages on morning papers to \$24. The *Star-Sayings* on the adoption of the new scale promptly reduced the wages of its operators to correspond with its provisions, and the operators found that they were precisely in the same position as when the linotypes were first introduced into the city. Naturally they felt very much discouraged at the turn affairs had taken, but recognized that it would be absurd to complain as the *Star-Sayings* had only reduced the wages of the operators to what the union apparently thought was the proper figure.

In this scale provision is made for beginners on machines to receive \$17 a week for a period not to exceed six weeks. To offset the reduction in wages

the hours of night work were reduced from forty-eight hours to forty-four per week. That is, seven hours each night, but on Saturday night nine hours, which means that an operator receives nearly 58 cents an hour every night in the week except Saturday night, when he works at 44½ cents an hour.

Section II of the scale reads: "The foreman shall select, supervise and control all employes connected with the composing room, excepting machinist and helpers." And it is provided by Section XIII that "Regular operators shall work six (6) full days, and no 'sub' shall be put at work at a machine except with the knowledge and consent of the foreman." These two sections will have the effect of abolishing subs. All the operators will be employed by the office by the week. Some of them will have no particular machine, but may be termed "floaters," working on one machine one night and another the next night, taking the place of the operator whose night off it may be.

The *Republic* carried about eighty cases. Twenty machines were placed in the news room, and on Christmas Eve they were put in operation. This office apparently hates to part with its former case-holders, and it seems to be anxious to run the machines in such a manner as to put off as long as possible the disagreeable necessity of dispensing with its compositors. For that reason, perhaps, it was decided that no outside operators should be brought into the office to give the pace to the beginners—they might learn to operate too quickly. There is no young blood on these machines. Up to a month after the linotypes were put in, the office was doing well; that is, I mean in the direction of keeping all its regular case-holders employed, for the machines were all kept running both night and day, and, with the help of the men on case, the paper came out every day. After being under the care of the Linotype Company's expert operator for one week, one of the gentlemen who had been on the scale committee and who was a case-holder on the *Republic* was placed in charge of the beginners, to instruct them how to become successful operators.

The *Globe-Democrat's* order for the machines is not expected to be filled before the end of the year.

To the thoughtful member of the craft this article will afford much material for deep reflection. In it will be found some of the elements which go to make up what is known as the typesetting machine problem. In the beginning it will be seen that the policy of the union was to ignore the machine and throw every obstacle across its path, drafting a scale under which it would seem the successful operation of the linotype was very doubtful. The typesetter stood aloof from his brother who was striving for success as an operator. After a long and severe struggle against almost unsurmountable obstacles, the time came when it had to be acknowledged that the linotype is a success. And the operators, single-handed and alone, succeeded in advancing their rate of wages. It being demonstrated

that the machine is a success, orders for linotypes come from other offices. Now is seen a strange policy pursued by the union. That of completely ignoring the operator and putting the matter of legislation for the machines entirely in the hands of the Gutenberg printer. Not only is the operator ignored, but the union actually reduced the scale which the operator had worked so hard for and so well deserved. Yet operator and typesetter are brethren of the same craft and the same union, the fundamental principle of which is that an injury to one is the concern of all.

Truly this is a grave state of affairs. Either this course, which turns down a man because he is no longer inexperienced, is unjust and intensely impolitic, or it is necessary to the maintenance of the very life of the craft. If inexcusable it should be promptly abandoned, and set aside as something unworthy so high a calling as ours; but if it be a peculiar requirement for the best interests of unionism let it be carried out to its logical consequences. Let it be frankly acknowledged that the removal of the experienced operator is of vital importance to the trade.

Thus far the course of the operators has been one of inaction. The time is ripe for operators to get together and to insist upon having a voice in determining the policy of the union in regard to the machine. It would seem that these men who have attained success as operators were best qualified to face the task of solving the machine problem to the best interests of the craft.



Photo. by Aune, Portland, Oregon.

A HURRIED TOILET.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS, AUTHORS, AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

BY IRVING.

MR. THEODORE TILTON must have been at a loss for a name when he gave the title, "The Chameleon's Dish," to his volume of poems. But perhaps the poems are suited to tastes of all colors.

IBSEN'S "Ghosts" has been given to the New Yorkers lately, but the play does not please the Gothamites, especially the ladies, one of whom called it very *Ibscene*, and said it left a bad taste in her mouth.

A NEW quarterly magazine is shortly to make its appearance in London. It is to be devoted to bibliography, and its publishers are Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trübner, Trench & Co., who announce the first number for March. A novel feature of this new venture is the guarantee to the subscribers that the life of the magazine is to be for three years. Whether it prove successful or not, this offer of protection is held out as an inducement to subscribers who will know in advance that if they make a bad bargain there will be a limit to it. Among the contributors will be Octave Uzanne, William Morris, Austin Dobson, Charles Elton, Andrew Lang and Dr. Copinger, president of the Bibliographical Society.

THE poets are rather fond of the stanza from Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam":

"A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness.
Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!"

These four lines are printed on the title of Mr. H. C. Bunnars' volume entitled "Rowen," they give the title to a book by Michael Field, and they are used by Mr. Walter Crane in his book-plate.

IN an English exchange we find the following nursery rhyme, from a "novel" point of view:

"Corelli Mary, quite contrary,
How does your novel grow?
With splashes of gore and spooks galore,
And platitudes all in a row.

"Ouida, Ouida, now indeed-a,
How does *your* novel grow?
With a Princess shady, a Lord and a lady,
And Guardsmen all in a row.

"Miss Edna Lyall, now no denial,
How does *your* novel grow?
With a rake reformed, a cold atheist warmed,
And goody girls all in a row.

"Mistress Ward, with critical sword,
How does *your* novel grow?
With souls forlorn, and phrases outworn,
And clergymen all in a row.

"O, all ye writers of penny soul-smiters,
How does your novels grow?
With endless chatter of amorous matter,
And wedding-rings all in a row."

It has just been announced in London, with all due solemnity, that there is in existence a poem, written but not printed, entitled "The Kindness of Venus in the Life and Death of Man, endeavored to be shown in a third and last Letter from W. J. Ibbett to his Friend H. B. Forman." We may shortly look for a further announcement that, in compliance with numerous appeals, Mr. Ibbett's poem has been published.

IN the East, and over-sea, nothing is sacred that by right belongs to middle and western America. We read that the Messrs. Longmans, of London, will shortly publish a new work on Gambling by Mr. Maskelyne, of the Egyptian Hall. It will constitute a complete exposure of the methods and devices employed in cheating at the present day, and a revelation of the whole of the secrets of the modern gaming sharps. It will

be a work absolutely unique of its kind, nothing at all approaching it ever having been published in any language. The title will be "Sharps and Flats." We desire to notify the publishers, through the *Bookman*, of whom we get this important announcement, that the title to this book belongs to Chicago. The "secrets of the game" will divulge nothing to us, as we have been *au fail* since Baron Yerkes became identified with the West. But the title to Mr. Maskelyne's book is copyrighted by the *Chicago Record*, and we must enter a protest against its use by London and New York publishers.

THE INLAND PRINTER has printed a number of Mr. Cy Warman's verses. We now print a poem telling us something about

CY

From the Nebraska State Journal.

"Cy Warman, of the *Denver Times*,
Is never off his feed,
But daily grinds out rhymes and rhymes
That people like to read.

"I don't know who Cy Warman is,
Except from what I've read,
But if I had that head of his
I'd be that much ahead.

"Say, Cy, old boy, will you explain,
To satisfy this breast,
Why wheels that whirl within your brain
Whirl on and never rest?

"The most of poets, bred or born,
Grow commonplace and thin,
But Cyrus writes from morn to morn
And then begins agin ;

"And writes all day and then all night,
And not a line sounds flat.
It must be fun for one to write
With such a head as that."

In the East, where the vocation of literature does not pay, the present Administration provides lucrative positions to authors in the way of postoffice appointments. In the West, where literature is "the fashion," our poets and novelists live in houses with brownstone fronts, and own controlling interests in sky-scrapers and corner lots.

At a recent sale of autographs in London, a collection of General Gordon's letters sold as low as a dollar each. The hero of Khartoum fell on the night of January 25, 1885, and one year later Mr. Andrew Lang, writing of the melancholy event, said :

"A year ago tonight, 'twas not too late,
The thought comes through our mirth, again, again ;
Methinks I hear the halting foot of Fate
Approaching and approaching us ; and then
Comes cackle of the House, and the Debate !
Enough ; he is forgotten amongst men."

The prediction has come true. At the same auction a large collection of letters from Sir Philip Francis was sold. It is said that these letters settle definitely the authorship of "Junius."

WHILE on the subject of sales we must note the transfer to Macmillan & Co. of the manuscript of Tennyson's first book, the "Poems of Two Brothers." This precious manuscript was purchased from Macmillan & Co. by Dodd, Mead & Co., the New York booksellers, only a few months ago, for about \$2,500. It was then bound by Bradstreet in a beautiful rich red levant morocco and offered at \$3,500. In October last it was brought to Chicago, but its value did not appeal to our collectors here with sufficient eloquence, and now it has been returned to its own country, to become the priceless possession of the British Museum, it is to be hoped. The writer of this note, who is not an emotional person, had the exquisite pleasure of holding the book in his hand, and felt his fingers tingle as he made a careful examination of it.

THE death of Mrs. Thackeray, on January 11 last, came as a shock to many who supposed she had been dead for years.

Mr. Thackeray died December 24, 1863, and writing of the event a short time afterward, Dr. John Brown said, among other touching things : "After some years of marriage, Mrs. Thackeray caught a fever, brought on by imprudent exposure, at a time when the effects of such ailments are more than usually lasting both on the system and the nerves. She never afterward recovered so as to be able to be with her husband and children. But she has been from the first intrusted to the good offices of a kind family, tenderly cared for, surrounded with every comfort by his unwearied affection." The beautiful lines in the ballad of the "Bouillabaisse" will recur to all :

"Ah, me ! how quick the days are flitting !
I mind me of a time that's gone,
When here I'd sit as now I'm sitting,
In this same place—but not alone.
A fair young form was nestled near me,
A dear, dear face looked fondly up,
And sweetly spoke and smiled to cheer me
—There's no one now to share my cup."

For over half a century the poor woman was kept in confinement. To the last she retained, in spite of her mental affliction, the capacity to enjoy her only source of happiness, music. It was this blighted life of his wife that hastened the death of Thackeray. Of the three children born to them during their short life together of four years, only one survives, Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie. Thackeray stipulated that no life should be written of him, but it is not unlikely that Mrs. Ritchie may now be induced to add something to the few facts and incidents in his career with which she has made us familiar during the past fifteen years. A precious little volume entitled "The Early Writings of William Makepeace Thackeray," 1888, contained a number of his portraits, one of his mother, and of himself as an infant, that must always be treasured by the lovers of his writings.

Scattered through the "Letters of Edward Fitzgerald" are some notes on Thackeray, and among other things of pathetic interest, a letter written by Thackeray to Fitzgerald, October 27, 1852. Mr. Thackeray was just about to sail for America. "If anything happens to me," he says, "you by these presents must get ready the Book of Ballads which you like, and which I had not time to prepare before embarking on this voyage. . . . My Books would yield a something as copyrights ; and, should anything occur, I have commissioned friends in good place to get a Pension for my poor little wife." The Book of Ballads came out in 1856.

FROM that most excellent *vade mecum* of bibliographical lore, the *Bookworm*, we learn that the manuscript of Mr. Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," changed hands lately for the substantial sum of \$1,000. And the same journal tells us that Gabriel Harvey's copy of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1613, annotated throughout by him, was sold at Sotheby's in December last for £8 (\$40). On the fly-leaf Gabriel Harvey had copied Jonson's sonnet to the Countess of Pembroke.

Readers of "Robert Elsmere" will recall that chapter in which Elsmere introduces Langham into the Squire's library. There they found a copy of "A Mirror for Magistrates," with Gabriel Harvey's autograph on the title-page. There were also first editions of "Astrophel and Stella," and of the "Arcadia" ; Ben Jonson's "Underwoods," with his own corrections ; a presentation copy of Andrew Marvel's "Poems," with autograph notes ; books which had belonged to Addison, Sir William Temple, Swift, Horace Walpole. No doubt this is a partial description by Mrs. Ward of an actual library in England. Perhaps we shall some day hear of a presentation and annotated copy of Spencer's "Faerie Queene" that belonged to Gabriel Harvey, because the two were friends, and both were scholars, and lovers of good books.

IN a previous number of THE INLAND PRINTER we reproduced the title-page to "Pagan Papers," a sprightly and captivating volume of essays by Mr. Kenneth Grahame. We have just been reading again the paper on smoking. It is very

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.*



James R. McDonald, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for a machine for folding circulars. With this apparatus circu-

lars are folded and then delivered to partly formed envelopes, in which they are inclosed and prepared for the mail by machinery. If desired, two or more circulars of the same, or of different sizes may be nested before folding.

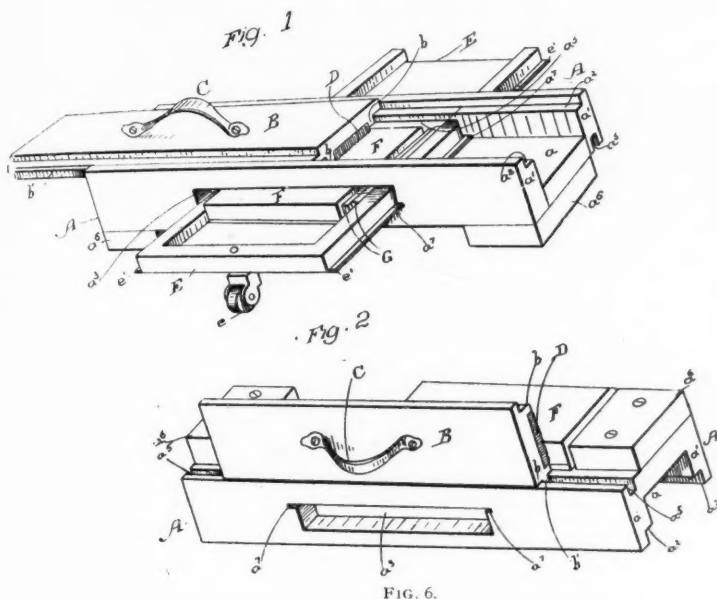


FIG. 6.

The apparatus for trimming stereotype blocks, shown in Fig. 6, was patented by Albert Kayser, of Oakland, California. To plane the back of the block, to reduce it to the proper thickness, the block is cleaned in the galley E and the cutting-tool holder is moved by hand across the back, as shown in the upper view. To trim the sides and edges of the block, the

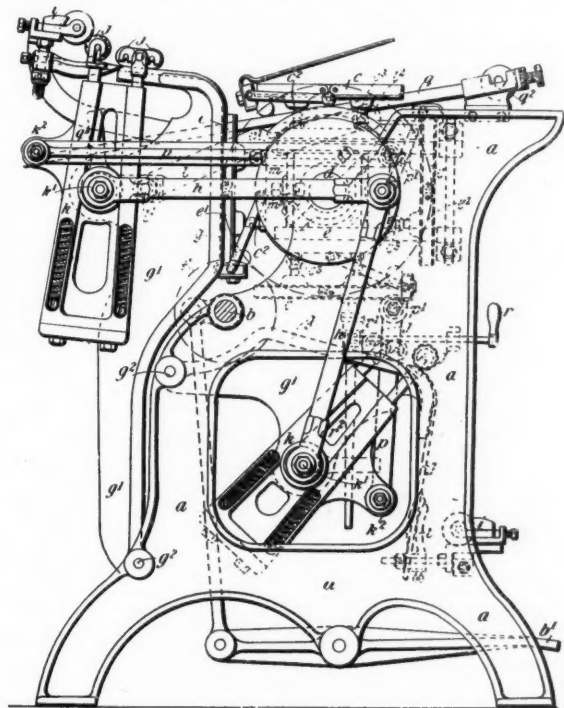


FIG. 7.

stock is turned over, the plate secured against the stop *a6*, and the cutting-tool-holder reciprocated in the groove *a5*, as shown in the lower view.

James Winterton, of Birmingham, England, received an American patent, assigned to George Accles, of the same place, covering a platen printing machine for colorwork. He combines in one machine a series of plates, two of which are shown in full and two in dotted lines in Fig. 7. Each type-bed is fitted with means for so adjusting the form as to give a perfect

register with the impression taken from the previous type-beds.

Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, received a patent for a printing machine, which patent was assigned to Hoe and others of New York city, New York. The machine is so arranged that one side of the web may be printed on either side of the machine and then the web perfected on the other side of the machine. There are two delivery mechanisms, one on each side, and the web is delivered to the one on the perfecting side of the press.

Mr. Thomas H. Stackhouse, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, patented a machine for printing from stencils. The machine consists of a stationary plate, upon which is mounted an open carriage bearing the stencil. The stencil is composed of prepared sheets of paper having the characters formed by perforation or abrasion. A roller carried upon arms pivoted to the bed-plate applies ink to the top of the stencil and a rolling platen then presses the paper to be printed upwardly to receive the impression.

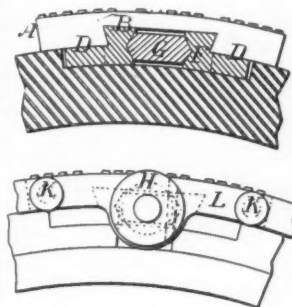


FIG. 8.

Another patent granted to an English subject covered a curved linotype and holder. (Fig. 8.) The invention is that of George A. Dubeux, of London. The linotypes are made to conform to the surface of the cylinder and are held thereon for direct printing to avoid the labor and expense involved in casting stereotype plates from the usual type-bars, and then bending the same to the proper form and preparing it for the press.

Fig. 9 shows a holder plate for type, patented by Abner E. Newby, of San Jose, California. The type for a series of labels, circulars, etc., may be secured to this plate and all printed from at once, to enable the printer to furnish at small cost and upon short notice a number of different products.

Edward A. Blake, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent covering a new form of gearing for operating reciprocating beds of printing machines. A gear wheel alternately engages overhead, and underneath longitudinally arranged racks secured to and depending from the bed. The gearing is so arranged as to do away with the swivel-joint usually formed in the shaft carrying the operating gear, and the bed is withdrawn

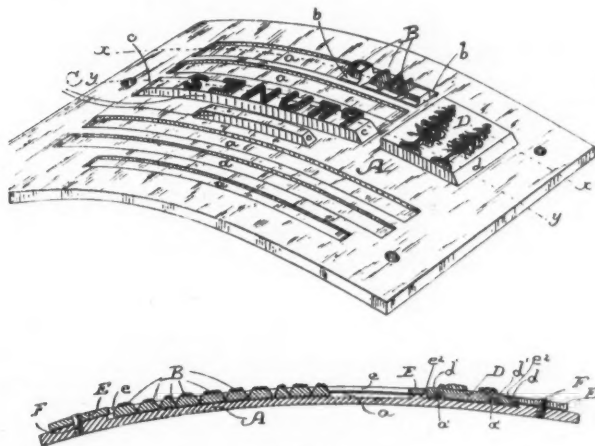


FIG. 9.

more rapidly than it is advanced. This effect is produced by placing two gear-wheels of different diameters upon a shaft which has an endwise movement. The gears upon the bed are in different vertical planes, and but one gear wheel is in engagement at any time.

Fig. 10 shows a packing box for paper-folding machines, patented by Talbot C. Dexter, of Fulton, New York. The box

is intended to receive the folded sheets of paper from the folder and hold them packed side by side in a neat and compact manner. Instead of obtaining a frictional hold of the follower by spring cushions attached to the sides of the follower and bearing on the inner sides of the trough, Mr. Dexter in the present invention provides the trough with longitudinal side bearings at its base, and attaches to the under side of the follower the

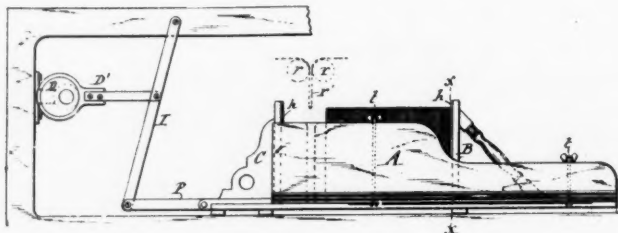


FIG. 10.

friction cushions to engage with them. By this means he secures a uniform tension during the adjustment of the width of the trough.

In Fig. 11 is shown a printing press patented by Patrick Brady, of New London, Connecticut. In place of the cushions to prevent jar at the end of the movement of the type-bed, a

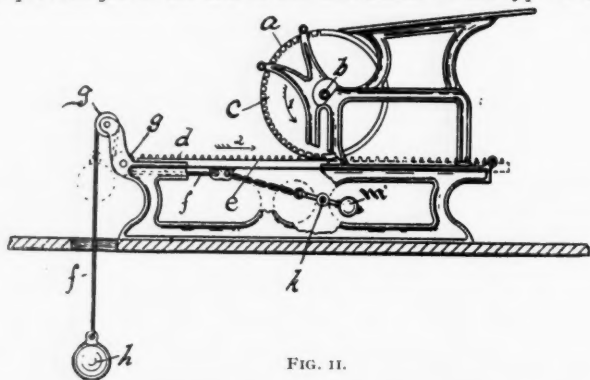


FIG. 11.

swinging arm carrying a heavy weight is employed. The tilting of the arm gradually lessens the speed of the bed. The impression cylinder has teeth upon a portion of its periphery. As soon as these teeth are released from the type-bed rack, the rack is rapidly withdrawn by means of a separate weight, indicated at *h* in the cut.

THE DOOM OF THE COMP.

A SUBSCRIBER, from Ontario, California, writes: "The inclosed 'pome' is by one of our boys. Isn't it good enough to reproduce in THE INLAND PRINTER?"

We purpose risking it. Here it is:

THE DOOM OF THE "COMP."

"Clickety-click goes the type in his stick,
For a jolly young printer is he,
Clickety-click goes the Saturday chink,
And the printer goes off on a spree.
"As on Monday he comes, with the rest of the bums,
To stick up the type at his case,
His eyes turn pale green — it's not to be seen,
For they've got a machine in his place.
"COMP. RECORDS."

We beg to suggest that something after the style of the following would be more soothing in consideration of the hardships which many printers are now enduring:

Clickety-click goes the type in his stick,
For a hopeful young printer is he;
Clickety-click goes the Saturday chink,
And the printer goes off with his fee.
As on Monday he comes, with the rest of his chums,
To stick up the type at his case,
No hope finds he there — but sorrow and care,
For they've got a machine in his place.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

"The best story I ever heard," said John Thomas to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* corridor man, "is vouched for by Captain Rivers, of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad. A Russian Hebrew came to this country and established a dry goods and notion business. He was so successful that he sent for his younger brother and started to educate him in the business. The boy was slower to learn the ways of the world than his brother had been, and the latter sometimes grew impatient. One day he said:

"Now, schust vait und see how I do. Dere vas a lady."

"The lady asked to see some silk, which was shown, a piece at \$2 a yard.

"But I saw some like it a few days ago for \$1.50," she said.

"I don't doubt id, madam; but dot vas some days ago. I vas selling dese goods at dot brice until yesterday, ven ve got vord dot all the silkvorms in China vas dead, und dot goods vill cost us more as \$2 now."

"The lady was satisfied and purchased the silk.

"Now, you see how dot vas done. Dere vas a lady now; you vait on her," he said to his brother.

"The lady entered and asked for tape. The young man was all attention, and the desired article was speedily produced.

"How much?" the lady asked.

"Ten cents a yard."

"Why, I saw some for 8 cents."

"I don't doubt id, madam, but dot vas some dime ago. Shust today ve heard dot all de tapevorms vas dead, und dere would be no more tape less as 20 cents a yard."



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMMERCIALLY CONSIDERED.

BY A. H. M.

Blessings on the baby boys
(Copper-etched on metal base;
Half-tone cuts beat everything),
Mark the chubby little face!

How the ad. man gloateth o'er them,
Healthy, strong and sweet and good,
Then cuts them out on wooden blocks
To boom some patent infant-food.

PHILADELPHIA PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 4, have decided to send two delegates to the Toronto convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, instead of one, as heretofore. The convention meets in June. The pressmen now have an out-of-town benefit clause in their constitution. At the last meeting, however, every member present appeared to be in employment.



THE GODDESS OF EVENING.

Half-tone engraving by
THE F. A. RINGLER COMPANY,
26 Park Place,
New York.

See advertisement elsewhere.



Half-tone engraving by
GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co.,
175 Clark street,
Chicago.

THE BOATMEN OF BARCELONA.
From a painting by D. Baixeras, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Photo by
Pach Brothers,
New York.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

DISCOURTESY TO VISITORS AT THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

To the Editor: COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 7, 1894.

I have just received a copy of a small book called "At Home," descriptive of the Childs-Drexel Union Printers' Home, in which I find a most undeserved and untrue attack upon me, and I am unwilling to allow such a story to go unanswered, and appeal to you to allow me to answer it through the columns of your magazine, where nothing but kind words of me and mine have ever greeted my eyes.

The book I speak of gives over a page to a story representing me in a most unfavorable light. The author says I found a child of the superintendent asleep on the bed in the room I furnished in memory of my dear father, and thereupon "flew into a rage and immediately hunted up Mr. Schuman and demanded to know who had the assurance to use the Jeff Davis memorial for a sleeping room."

"The superintendent humbly admitted himself the culprit, but wished to know what else it was intended for if not a bedroom. Hot coals were poured, however, when he repaired to the room and awoke the little innocent." I am then described as having "a change of heart," and "requesting the child to be left alone." I am represented as "regretting my hasty action and offering a half apology."

As a matter of fact, which is wholly left out of the statement Mr. Gibson is so thoughtful as to print, this is what did occur: I did go with a party of friends who fortunately heard and saw all that passed, much to their surprise, as I had not led them to expect any rudeness would be offered to me as my former visits had been most pleasant, Mr. Vaughn being the courteous superintendent and his young daughter the neat occupant of my memorial room. Mr. Schuman was unknown to me. I found on the occasion of my unfortunate visit a party of strange ladies from California who were waiting outside, and about to leave, having been sent a curt message to the effect that the superintendent was at dinner and they could not come in till he was through. Fearing they would take away a very unfavorable impression of the Home I offered to go in and at least show them a portion of the building, which offer they were very glad to accept as the sun was warm. After showing them such of the rooms as were unoccupied I took them with my friends to see my room and found it in a most disorderly condition, which was not surprising to me, though it provoked the comments of the entire party, as I had heard the condition of the room spoken of by several visitors. The pretty picture of the "sleeping cherub" was purely fiction composed by Mr. Gibson's informant, whoever he may be.

Finding several of the handsome rooms locked, I went to the office and addressed a man who was seated with his hat on, which he did not remove, nor did he rise when I addressed him. I asked him if there was anyone who could show my friends the other rooms. He answered he guessed so—still without rising. I then asked who occupied the Davis room. He said, "The Jeff Davis room, you mean." I said, "The room I furnished in memory of my father, the Hon. Jefferson Davis." His manner changed a very little and he asked, "Did you furnish the room?" I answered that I did. Then he informed me that Mrs. Schuman and her children occupied it. I did not know the name of the superintendent, and asked who Mrs. Schuman was. He answered very rudely, "She is supposed to be my wife." I turned to leave the room and he got up at last and walked along and offered to show the other rooms. I then said I was unwilling to have my room used as a nursery, as its furnishings of pale gold were easily soiled, and asked why it was so used. Mr. Schuman rudely asked if I furnished it for show. I said, No; I hoped, though, some invalid printer would be made comfortable in the room, and asked why none were put in it. Mr. Schuman answered he could not show such favor as yet to anyone, as the Home had but few occupants, and began to prove how badly the building was fitted for its use, etc., a



JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL ROOM—FURNISHED BY MRS. J. A. HAYES.

conversation which impressed the Californians as most unfortunate for the reputation of the Home. Mr. Schuman claimed the rooms were poorly arranged and too few bedrooms the result.

I will add, if I had found a little child in the room, the sleeping baby would have inspired anything but "rage," as my love of children is known to be my strongest characteristic, and my father's also. All children were drawn to him, always receiving tenderest sympathy in return. I have naturally kept away from the Home since my unpleasant experience, though I went there not long ago and found a friend of the superintendent was the occupant of my room and the room looked poorly cared for, though the person who showed us the room said the curtains were to be washed and complained that no one could use the room because the furnace, in winter, made it so hot and dusty, to say nothing of the noise from the furnace room, but offered no possible solution of the difficulty, and I came away fearing that my well-meant efforts to add to the comfort of some poor and travel-worn invalid had fallen short of the mark.

I can only hope that God, who sees the hearts of all men, may do me the justice that I do not seem to win from my fellow-men, and that the union printers at large will credit my

statement, and not believe me the violent-tempered, unnatural woman represented by Mr. Frank Gibson in his pamphlet, "At Home," printed by Carlon & Hollenbeck, Monument place, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Hoping you will do me the favor of printing my defense of myself and thanking you for past courtesies,

Yours very cordially,

MARGARET HOWELL DAVIS HAYES.

TRIMMING CUTS TO NONPAREILS NO LIMITATION TO ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, February 7, 1894.

I beg to differ with Mr. Charles T. Murray in the answer he makes in the last issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* to the question of "P. S. M.," St. Joseph, Missouri, regarding the making of cuts to picas and nonpareils. Mr. Murray seems to think that such a plan would place a limitation upon the artist. I think not. Let the artist take whatever space he wishes, and the idea of "P. S. M." will be carried out when the block upon which the cut is mounted is made just sufficiently larger to bring it up to even picas or nonpareils. Thus the new design of the artist and the mechanical convenience of the printer will be combined. This is not a new question. The idea was brought out and advocated by myself some time ago in this journal, and since then I have failed to see any reason why it cannot be carried out.

S. K. PARKER.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, January 1, 1894.

A calm like that of the proverbial millpond has succeeded the storm and stress of the election. An unholy calm, almost amounting to stagnation, has settled down on business, broken only by the extensive purchases of Santa Claus for the Christmas season. The long-looked-for harvest of Christmas Eve has been reaped, and the retailers now have to face the inexorable fourth—that monthly-recurring day of anxiety. A calm of exceeding flatness characterizes the printing trade, and very few of the hands dispensed with by the government printer at the close of the session have found billets. A small weekly, illustrated with process blocks, was started here in November by an electrotyping firm who have lately added a small printing outfit to their plant. It is professedly a literary organ, but the articles, with few exceptions, turn out to be thinly-draped advertisements. At the early age of six weeks the new weekly dropped into a libel action, which is to be fought out in February. Earlier still, it came into collision with the Typographical Association, and the office is under the ban of the union.

I think I predicted that the "society" journalists who wooed the electors in two of the large cities would not be placed. Such was the case. They were men of very different caliber. One can write good and vigorous English—when he is slangy it is from choice. He hits hard—and the electors, when they had the opportunity, hit back. He issued a cartoon, which is a curious monument of vanity. He was represented as Gulliver, looking with a patronizing eye upon his rivals, among them a minister of the crown. The evident inference was that he was equal to 1,728 of our most prominent men. The constituency failed to indorse that view. The other "society" candidate was one of ten. His candidature was generally treated as a joke, until he was placed on the denominational education ticket. However, he managed, much to the surprise of a good many, to secure second place on the poll—counting from the bottom. It is a curious fact that the six clergymen who figured as candidates were one and all defeated; thus falsifying one of the predictions as to the result of female franchise. The utter rout of the denominational party, too, who boasted of a heavy "block vote," is another significant sign.

On two fundamentals of Mr. Seddon's policy—the liquor question and railway management—the country has practically

passed a vote of want of confidence. There has been a demand in various quarters for an early session; but the premier refuses to grant it. He will wait till the new and obnoxious liquor bill gives the publicans a three-years' tenure and until, the term of the non-political railway commissioners' appointment having expired, he can make such changes in the railway management as he may deem fit. He is in no haste to yield the leadership to Sir Robert Hunt, as he will have to do at the first shuffle of the political pack.

Those who agitate from time to time for a colonial series of school books seem to assume that it is the simplest thing possible to write for children. In some of the government departments, it is commonly reported, school "readers" are being officially constructed on entirely original lines. The best school books in the world are now in our state schools; but the teachers are looking forward with some apprehension to the time when these are to be superseded by a homemade article, produced on the coöperative system by writers of the "right color." The "fine poem" (according to the government organ) has already been given to the world. The introduction is so rich that I quote it in full. "A member of Parliament who has an ardent desire that the children of New Zealand should grow up imbued with a love of their native country, and who believes in song as a potent factor in helping on this development, suggested to the minister of education, who is himself a poet, to invoke the Muse for this purpose. The honorable gentleman kindly complied, and the following stanzas are the result." Then follow five fearsome, bombastic stanzas in a Swinburnian measure, minus the meter, with more than Swinburnian obscurity, and bristling with inversions and alliterations. Imagine a child having to learn lines like these:

" Her never the fever-mist flying,
Nor blast of the desert may blight,
Nor shroud of foul smoke overlying
Dark cities of sorrow and night.
But the laugh of her breeze and her waters,
Is fresh upon mountain and lea,
To her children—the sons and the daughters
Of sunshine and sea.

" These ask not for splendor in story,
They seek not as title to fame,
Stern camps with their terror and glory,
Bright courts with their homage and shame.
In peace to their battle-field pressing,
They seize their sole booty—earth's spoil:
Their kingship in labor expressing,
Their lordship in toil."

Do you not pity the infants who will be expected to learn such a strange compound of bathos and mixed metaphor? And can you imagine with what an enthusiastic love for their native country this rhapsody will inspire them? The minister for education is a young man, reckoning by years—but he must have left his childhood very far behind, or he would never have been so cruel as to inflict this undeserved burden upon "the sons and the daughters of sunshine and sea."

R. C. H.

MR. McKEVITT AND THE PERCENTAGE SYSTEM OF COLLECTING DUES.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 7, 1894.

Among the correspondence in your last issue I read the contribution from San Antonio, Texas, and cannot help replying to his arguments against percentage system of collecting dues. Mr. McKevitt is decidedly wrong when he says that system is practicing discrimination. You pay 2 cents for every dollar you make, so does every other member of that union. Where is the discrimination? You pay taxes on a similar plan and think it perfectly right that a millionaire should pay so many thousands of dollars where your house and lot is taxed with a very nominal sum.

In spite of the closing paragraph of Mr. McKevitt's communication, I will try to show him where the percentage system works beneficially in these hard times. Supposing you

draw \$30 per week; would you not be willing to pay 60 cents of that for dues? Or would you, in view of the fact that the sub hasn't got a day the entire month, insist that he pay the same amount of dues that you do? It would certainly show very little union principle, and has a tendency, more so than anything else, to make rats of those who otherwise would be good union men. As an instance: A certain young man in this city has been out of work for four or five months, his pennies are few and the days he works still fewer. Our dues are 75 cents per month. For the last two months he has been unable to pay this. In another month he will very likely be suspended and subsequently expelled unless he parades before the whole union seeking charity, which he never will do. Cannot the more fortunate case or machine holder be of so much of a brotherly and beneficent turn of mind as to help his unfortunate fellow typos by ceasing to fight for the sake of a few dimes, which he would not miss, but which collectively would form quite an item for the unemployed, and acknowledge this the only just way of paying dues? Or is the dog-eat-dog era breaking into our ranks? Woe to the union if it does.

The general business outlook here is very gloomy. Although the ranks of the printers are thinned considerably since the introduction of machines on all papers except the *rat Leader*, we have still enough to doubly represent each situation in town. The *World* is running nine Rogers machines with no cases on save one for the display heads and the ad. men. The *Press* has seven machines of the same patent and is gradually laying off the cases at present. Job work is dull. H. F. F.

WANING IN POWER.

To the Editor:

VINELAND, N. J., January 29, 1894.

Unionism, as defined by Webster and other celebrated authors, means agreement, harmony, something formed by a combination of parts or members; a consolidated body, etc. An excellent definition, certainly, but how far these points are embodied in the exemplification of the teaching of organized labor bodies at the present day is an open question—one deserving of no little study by those having the cause of unionism at heart and desirous of enjoying the fullest measure of benefit it is capable of giving.

I have often been pained when attending sessions of typographical unions (and to these organizations are mainly to be applied my thoughts upon the question of whether or not as labor bodies they are not waning in influence and usefulness), in listening to the bitter wrangling and acrimony of feeling displayed among their membership over matters most trivial in their nature, while those of more serious concern, so far as the welfare of the individual organization is concerned, are treated with such indifference that but little good is effected by the legislation had upon them.

My connection with typographical unions dates back to the '50's, when I espoused the cause of unionism as a charter member of No. 16, of Chicago, and through all the years intervening between then and now, I have felt a deep interest in all matters affecting the well-being of my fellow-craftsmen.

With the onward march of years it seems to the writer that the true objects of unionism are becoming lost in the swift-running stream of everyday life. In the days of long ago, a spirit of fraternalism existed between employers and unions that is lacking to a great extent at the present time. Suggestions from the one were kindly received and acted upon by the other. One great idea—the elevation of the craft, mentally and mechanically—seemed more fully to engage the attention of the more active spirits of the organization, in order that it might retain, as it had won for itself, the position of being in the front rank of organized labor bodies.

Ranking among the pioneer labor organizations of this country, typographical unions ought to be the strongest—not numerically, perhaps—for power, position and honor of any labor body. That it is not so is a self-evident fact. And why

not? The answer is suggestive of several reasons. The tendency to admit to membership—for the sake of gaining strength numerically—a class of applicants who, by lack of proper knowledge of the business, are totally unfitted for craftship, is one of the evils that lies at the door of unprogressive unionism. Another weakening element is an evident desire of the more hot-headed of the membership to catch at the merest straws that come in their way as a pretext to quarrel with their employers and precipitate a strike, where otherwise better judgment should prevail, and questions in dispute settled by arbitration, fairly and honestly conducted, allowed to take its course.

Better results—more pleasant and enduring in their character—generally accrue from arbitration than from coercion, especially when conducted by men of experience and ripe judgment. Such men are to be found in the ranks of organized labor as well as out of it. Vindictiveness and antagonism to the rights of others, when prompted by purely selfish motives, has wrecked the hopes of many a labor organization and stranded its membership upon the rock of dissolution. We know of more than one union that today is suffering from the effects of attempting to crush the life out of the hand that was feeding it with bread, instead of acting in a more conciliatory and friendly spirit.

Another feature that we consider detrimental to the welfare of unionism lies in the fact that skilled and incompetent workmen must receive the same scale of wages. We hardly consider this justice to an employer, and it certainly is not to the skilled employé. Of course, we have more especial reference to book and job compositors, but the injustice is also apparent in the ranks of the news comps. This feature of unionism is being harped upon by employing printers more and more every day, and will form a lever of no small magnitude to aid in the overthrow of labor organizations generally.

It was only recently that the writer was one of a committee appointed by a local union to wait upon the proprietor of a book, job and newspaper establishment, with a view of inducing him to unionize his office. In answer to one of our queries he said, "That he believed in unionism, but that our laws were so defective that he could not consistently approve them; that while he did not object to any man joining a union he must reserve the right to judge of the competency of the workmen and grade the pay accordingly." There was sound logic in his argument, and all further attempts to unionize his office were failures.

Another defect, and a serious one, too, is the lack of discretion manifested by members in their chapel work. Particularly is this the case in what are known as "open" offices. A meeting is called, and in a loud and thoughtless way a question is discussed—perhaps a vital question—and the non-union man is thus informed of what is going on, and he having no compunctions of conscience, and being under no authority, circulates on the street corners matters that should be kept within the privacy of the chapel or union. Within the chapel there is much done and much more said that ought not to find a footing there, and would not, if sound union principles were lived up to. How often the obligation of membership is forgotten, and the spirit of malice and vindictiveness allowed to play its part at the hands of some one member against his fellow-workman. Again, too often chapel meetings are discussed in some neighboring beer saloon to the edification of those present—craftsmen or otherwise—but injurious to the progress and well-being of the union itself.

WILLIAM F. KNOTT.

HARD sized paper requires quicker drying ink than soft sized, as it does not absorb the oils, and the ink must perforce dry on the surface. A medium soft sized paper is preferable, as cuts will come up easier on it, and if good ink is used there will be no offset.—*Printers' Review*.



Photographed by Will C. Pistor.

THE OLD MILL.

Half-tone engraving by
HINER ENGRAVING COMPANY,
Chicago and Milwaukee.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

CONDUCTED BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Names and addresses must accompany all letters or no attention will be paid thereto. We desire this for our information and not for publication. References to former articles or answers should give date of paper and page. Special written information rather than that of general interest cannot be furnished without remuneration.

H. H., Boston, Massachusetts.—Three years ago I obtained a patent in England upon an improvement in perfecting presses. Can I still obtain a patent in the United States, or am I barred by my English patent? *Answer.*—The fact that your English patent has been granted to you will not prevent you from obtaining a patent here, nor would the courts declare the patent void upon that account, provided the invention has not been in public use in this country for more than two years prior to the date of your filing your application in the United States.

X. Y. Z., Detroit, Michigan.—Please inform me as to whether there is a penalty provided for marking a machine "Patented," when as a matter of fact no patent has been obtained therefor. *Answer.*—The law provides that any person who in any manner marks upon or affixes to any unpatented article the word "patented," or any word importing that the same has been patented, for the purpose of deceiving the public, shall be liable, for every such offense, to a penalty of not less than \$100, with costs, one half of the penalty to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States.

R. F. J., Chicago.—I am a constant reader, and great admirer of your journal, and I have been pleased to note the efforts which you have of late been making to render the journal if possible of greater interest to its patrons. I refer to the new departments relating to special subjects, and I find the department relating to patents to be both interesting and instructive. A neighbor of mine has invented a new composing stick, and three years ago he filed in the patent office a *caveat* therefor. He has done nothing further in the way of obtaining protection, though he has placed a large number of the sticks upon the market. He says that the *caveat* fully protects his interests. Will you kindly state as to how this is? *Answer.*—In reply to your inquiry we would say that the nature of a *caveat* is probably less understood by the general public than any one point with reference to the patent laws, and we are glad that you have asked this question as it affords us an opportunity to explain the nature of a *caveat*, for the benefit of such of our readers as may not have posted themselves upon the subject. The law provides that "Any citizen of the United States who makes any new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of the fees required by law, file in the patent office a *caveat*, setting forth the design thereof, and its distinguishing features, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. Such *caveat* shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof; and if application is made within the year by any other person for a patent with which said *caveat* would in any manner interfere, the Commissioner shall deposit the description, specification and drawings, and model of such application in like manner in the confidential archives of the office, and give notice thereof by mail to the person by whom the *caveat* was filed. If such person desires to avail himself of his *caveat*, he shall file his description, specifications, drawings and model within three months from the time of placing the notice in the postoffice in Washington," etc. It will be seen from the foregoing that the filing of a *caveat*, as a matter of fact, affords the inventor no protection whatever, excepting that it entitles him, during the period of one year, to receive an official notice in

the event of an application for a patent upon his invention being filed by some other person. The right to this notice does not extend in any instance beyond the expiration of the year, and the fact that he has filed a *caveat* does not assure to him any rights not possessed by the person who files the application for a patent, excepting perhaps that in the interference proceedings that would be instituted between the two cases, after the caveator has filed his application for a patent, in conformity to the notice received by him from the patent office, he might avail himself of the record date of filing his *caveat*, in establishing the date of conception of the invention. He could not establish the date of filing the *caveat* as the date of *perfecting* his invention, as in his *caveat* he swears that he *has not perfected* the invention, but desires further time within which to perfect it.

NOTES ON ADVERTISING.

BY J. C. OSWALD.

An advertisement goes forth as a business representative, and its results will depend upon its capacity to impress readers with its importance. Then don't make it of the kind that will create disfavor rather than good will. The "smart" salesman may create the most stir, but the man who talks business will get the order. There is a difference between advertising to make impressions and advertising for business, and it is most apparent when accounts are balanced at the end of the year.

THE W. W. Kimball Company have issued a thirty-two-page catalogue of the different piano and organ advertisements used by the firm. It has been gotten up for the use of agents, and announcement is made that electrotypes of those not easily set up will be sent free. The plan will no doubt prove profitable to both the company and the agents. As specimens of advertising they are good.

A CANDIDATE for favor as an exponent of the practice of advertising is an under-sized monthly called *Biz*, published at Toronto, Canada, and now in its third month. The older journals in the field look up from their struggles for existence long enough to breathe a sigh of compassion for the youngster. It is bright and sprightly and will no doubt get its share of the rather slender pickings.

FOR staid, conservative methods of dealing with advertisements commend to us the *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, Canada. Said a gentleman prominently connected with printing and publishing interests in this city, whose eye lighted upon a copy at my desk recently: "I worked in that office years ago, and those advertisements look so familiar that it almost seems that I must have set up a great many then."

AN article appears in a recent issue of *Printers' Ink* in which a comparison is made between two Chicago daily papers. It is ingeniously written and is very misleading. To one conversant with the facts the inference of the statements made look strangely out of place in a journal given to so much self-laudation as Mr. Rowell's "little schoolmaster." If it was a paid notice it should have been so designated, and, whether paid for or not, its statements should have been investigated before publication.

THE coupon craze among the daily papers has assumed such proportions that one wonders where it will end. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* has so many propositions to make to its readers that a printed list has been prepared and announcement made that it will be sent on receipt of a stamp. Another stroke of enterprise on the part of Mr. Kohlsaat was the printing of the names of over seventeen thousand participants in a recent puzzle contest. These unfortunate people should prepare for a deluge of patent medicine literature.

MR. GEORGE FREDERICK HEYDT, of the well-known house of Tiffany & Co., New York, has prepared an interesting little booklet descriptive of the rise of the house and its

founder, Mr. Charles L. Tiffany. Mr. Heydt has made his work very readable. The illustrations of Mr. Tiffany and his establishment at different times in his life are of the highest attainment of the engraver's art. It is printed in colors and typographically could hardly be surpassed. The work must needs give a favorable impression of its creators wherever seen.

Now that many large advertisers are placing their business direct, and are demanding the commission heretofore given to agents, a wail has broken out among the country publishers. It is to the effect that the rates offered are ruinously low and that they have no redress. It never seems to dawn upon them that they are in any way responsible for the existence of this state of affairs. It can perhaps be best explained by the instance of one of them who wrote: "Our price for your advertisement is \$20. What will you give?"

THERE is one argument in favor of newspaper advertising as opposed to the circular method that cannot be refuted, and that is that the advertiser is sure of the respectability of his surroundings. When we come to consider the immense amount of mail that is being sent out daily by irresponsible and fraudulent persons it can readily be seen that if it is true that a man is known by the company he keeps, circular advertising falls far short of the ideal. The presence of an advertisement in the columns of a reputable trade journal is an indorsement of the advertiser, and a score of circulars could not give him so favorable an introduction.

A NEW YORK firm has conceived an original advertising scheme that is so ingenious that it is likely to get them into trouble. It is to send a facsimile production of a very endearing letter purporting to be written by a young lady to the recipient of the letter. In it she reproaches him for having worn such expensive gloves on the occasion of his last visit and recommends economy in the direction of those manufactured by this house. A careless disposition of the letters caused narrowly averted trouble in more than one household, and the postal authorities have been appealed to by harassed husbands to put a stop to the practice.

THERE is a proverb that should be framed and hung above every advertising manager's desk, and it is that old one that "honesty is the best policy." The advertiser pays for his space, and while space is dear, talk is cheap, and too often he attempts to balance accounts by an extravagant use of the latter. Chicago stores day after day spend thousands of dollars in advertising "sales at 40 cents on the dollar," "this article at 15 cents, worth 90 cents," etc. Newspaper readers are the most intelligent class of a community, and the expenditure of enormous sums of money in advertisements would seem to argue that the intention is that they shall be read. Then why should they contain almost nothing but statements that intelligent people cannot be expected to believe? Another instance of the need of honesty in advertising is to be found in paid reading notices. One who is tricked into reading half a column of matter only to find that it is an ingeniously worded advertisement cannot have a good impression of its perpetrators. A man once showed the writer a reading notice of this kind and said: "I have been fooled into reading the advertisements of that firm against my will no less than a dozen times, and I wouldn't buy their remedy if it was the only one on earth." The *Ladies' Home Journal* people, I note since writing the above, announce that no more paid reading notices will be accepted.

IT IS A GEM.

"THE INLAND PRINTER is a gem. The February number is on my desk. Every publisher and employing printer as well as every printer in the land ought to read it regularly."—George Schlosser, Resident Superintendent, South Dakota Newspaper Union, Aberdeen, South Dakota

CRITICAL AND PRACTICAL NOTES ON NEWSPAPER TYPOGRAPHY AND PRESSWORK.

BY R. C. PENFIELD.

Under this head will be published each month a conscientious review of newspapers sent in by their owners or managers. Criticism will cover only the appearance and makeup of the paper. Papers submitted for this purpose must be addressed to Mr. R. C. Penfield, P. O. Box 843, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SIGNAL, ANDREWS, INDIANA.—This paper is an eight-page journal of forty columns, half patent and half home print. The latter apparently comes from a handpress, and we should judge could be improved. The roller probably needs renewing, as the work indicates that it is "hard," and a better and blacker ink would improve the appearance greatly. The display is not bad, when the evidently limited amount of type for this purpose is considered.

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THE REPORTER, MOMENCE, ILL.—O. M. Harlan, foreman, sends us a copy of this seven column quarto, and states that it is printed on a Newberry press, built in 1856. The work is clean, and the color even—the general presswork being superior to much of that turned out on late style two-revolution presses—satisfactory evidence of what a good careful workman can do even with inferior tools. The general character of the display advertising is light, presenting as a whole a pleasing appearance. The headings of the articles and departments are too small when their importance is considered, and the use of underscoring rules of a heavier face than the body of the letters they are beneath, detracts from the appearance of the advertising. The curved line on the first page is in poor taste. The *Reporter* is a creditable sheet, and worthy of the liberal support it appears to be receiving.

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THE DAILY NEWS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—A handsome quarto daily—in fact, a paper that would be a credit to a city much larger than St. Joseph. As the *News* is probably printed on a perfecting press, the presswork cannot be criticised too closely. The composition, and make-up however, are worthy of the best that can be secured in machinery. One would say that a better quality of ink and fresher rollers would improve the appearance of the *News*. Unless this is a special number, the amount of reading in proportion to the advertising is unusually large. Beyond the presswork as above referred to, the *News* is really one of the best looking journals we have seen. We presume that inquiry of the *Chicago Tribune* or the *Philadelphia Times* would result in valuable points for the *News* on the matter of presswork, as these two dailies are probably the leaders in typographical appearance in this country.

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THE WEEKLY NEWS, MOUNT AYR, IOWA.—The *News* is a five-column quarto, all set, the type used being long primer leaded. The amount of reading matter is liberal, and the arrangement is fair. The use of the shaded type and six-line wood letters in the advertising columns is not in accordance with the best ideas as to display, and these fonts could be dispensed with to advantage. The presswork of the *News* is open to the objection of having too little impression, the result being a slurred appearance. The cylinder and bearers are evidently not in the proper relation to each other. There is a slur at the edge of the form, and the type "punches through," showing that instead of the cylinder and bearers traveling together, the type is the first thing to strike and the last thing to leave the cylinder, which can be remedied by raising the bearers, or lowering the cylinder. Double spaces between the words in the running heads would improve these very much.

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THE BEE KEEPER'S REVIEW, FLINT, MICH.—The proprietor modestly asks for suggestion as to typographical improvement. There are several points in which changes with a view to bettering the appearance can be made. But one style of type should be used throughout as initials for the articles. The face

should be no lighter in effect than the roman type which composes the article. Departments should never begin at the bottom of a page or column, especially when emphasized by a prominent heading. In two of the numbers before us there is too much variety in the "color" of the ink. In the other number there is more uniformity. Following Mr. Hutchinson's name is "Ed. and Prop." an abbreviation, in bad form. Both words should be spelled out. A better ink and a couple of sheets of paper under the large half-tones would have made considerable difference. Mr. Hutchinson's evident desire to please, and his determination to seek suggestions, as indicated in his editorials and his letter, are deserving of emulation. The *Review* is a neat publication, and much better looking than might be inferred from our criticism.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE HORNPIPE GIRL.

BY A. H. M.

"All in the Downs awaiting the tide,
All in the Downs the good ships ride."
Wherever they sail here's a health and a hail
For Jack the Jolly Sailor and

The
Hornpipe
Girl.

Though Jack may swear and drink,
Though he gamble all his "chink"—
What though he have a wife in every port?
We love him for his folly, so preposterously jolly—
That is, when represented by

The
Hornpipe
Girl.

PRINTING ON LEATHER.—It appears that the experiments for some time past in France for obtaining a satisfactory method of color printing on leather have been so far successful as to open up a prospect of a new and attractive industry.

PRESSROOM QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CONDUCTED BY WM. J. KELLY.

The full name and address of all correspondents must accompany their letters in order to receive attention under this department. These are not necessary for publication, but for our information and their identity as subscribers.

A. R., Philadelphia, is a young pressman desirous of improving himself in presswork. He says: "In THE INLAND PRINTER I notice several advertisements relating to helps on presswork, and I beg to ask your opinion as to which of the following would be the best to assist a young pressman." Here follows the names of the works alluded to. *Answer*.—"Bishop's Practical Printer," "The Printer's Art" and "MacKellar's American Printer" are all helpful works and should be secured, as the outlay for all is small compared with the benefits to be derived from a studious perusal of them. By all means get them. The *American Art Printer* has been discontinued, but carefully read the various technical articles now appearing in this journal, and you will have opportunities to absorb the very best practical information relating to printing and its auxiliaries.

W. S. C., Chicago, says: "I have a 50,000 run in red and gold. Can gold ink be used to advantage? If so, what is the best means of working it?" A sample of the stock on which the printing is to appear accompanied the query. It is simply a one-side white coated manila board, the coating of which is quite weak and pervious, if the inks or sizing used are strong in tack. *Answer*.—A white ground is not a good one on which to print gold ink—in no case is gold ink as brilliant as gold bronze when it is properly applied; but where fairly good results are asked for, and the price for the work only justifies the use of gold ink—that is, good gold ink—we cannot see any injustice or disadvantage in using it in preference to the tedious use of gold bronze, especially if the bronzing must be done by hand instead of by machine. Gold ink looks better when printed with a stronger impression than when worked with a light one, but a full feed of ink must be maintained.

F. P. O., St. Louis, Missouri, wants to know how to prevent "blurs" on a Universal press whenever large forms are run. He adds: "I have tried corks in every shape, and as many of them as could possibly be tried or fastened to the gripper fingers. Works well on all small forms. Impression screws are all even and tympan changed regularly." *Answer*.—Lock up all large forms well below the center of the chase; see that tympan sheets are not so far to the right or left as to be under the bearers of the type bed; and do not carry too much packing on the platen of the press. Have the platen well and rigidly set up on the impression screws—all of them—so that the impression latch, on the front of the platen, is near the top of the index plate when the impression bar is set for printing. If these do not correct the "blur," then the two drawbars, or arms, are not of equal lengths, or the journal points are worn down unevenly, thus forming an irregular or zig-zag motion at the strongest point of pressure. It is no unusual thing for new platen job presses to exemplify this mechanical defect in their construction. We have seen several presses of this kind.

A. B., Philadelphia, has sent us proofs of a letter heading printed on about 18-pound linen laid folio, with the following request: "Inclosed please find sample of a half-tone on linen paper. Would be very thankful to have your opinion of the same; whether and how such work can be improved. This sample was printed from an electrotpe, and has lost the sharpness of the original. It has received a good make-ready, but it cannot be made to look any better." *Answer*.—The design, in half-tone (from a combination of line and wash drawing), is intricate in tones and far too close in mesh for the purpose of printing on linen laid stock. A pure line drawing would have been much more suitable. Still, we think, our correspondent might have done a little better, even on the stock selected, if he

had cut out and *strongly* overlaid the several lines of lettering, and *sunk* the backgrounds deep enough to almost lose the meshing. This could be aided further, if a *medium soft* paper tympan had been employed, instead of the very hard one. Linen and other grades of paper that have a *rough* or *uneven* surface of face and back, require special make-ready, which must neither be too hard nor too soft, nor can presswork be done clearly on them without showing more or less impression on the reverse side of the sheet. Printing inks, of any color, accordant with the peculiarities of hand-made or finished papers, should be short, full-colored, of medium body and contain a quicker drier than is used in ordinary jobbing inks. If linen stock must be furnished the customer, it is wise to select a grade that has not got "laid" marks running through it. In such cases the result will, no doubt, prove satisfactory, especially if a blue-black ink can be decided on as the color for the work.

F. W. R., Cleveland, Ohio, sends money for his subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, and asks the following questions: "Can you tell me how to stop a composition roller from shrinking uneven; or is it caused by the composition not being in the right condition when the roller is made? I know that cold weather will shrink a roller, but I do not know of anything to stop it from shrinking in warm weather." *Answer.*—(1) To be able to stop the shrinkage or partial shrinkage of a composition roller is not any easy matter, but it can be done at times (under proper conditions) with glue and molasses composition covering. Keep such rollers in a close-fitting box, the bottom of which should have about one or two inches deep of sawdust, moistened with water from day to day; or a flat vessel containing fresh water may be placed in the bottom of the box, which will answer the same purpose. The box lid should be raised a couple of inches during a part of the day, and closed down for the night. Rollers may be kept in good condition and show hardly any shrinkage for several months by strictly following this course. If the covering of the rollers is made of composition in which glycerine forms a part, this method of protecting them cannot be followed, because the damp vapor will help to draw the glycerine to the surface of the roller, and injure its working qualities. (2) Much of the shrinkage developed in composition rollers arises from bad glue; glue over-soaked, or which contains too much water, and from rollers being set up too tight to form and distribution cylinders by reason of which they become overheated and are taken out and seasoned for use again. Indeed, one-fourth of the rollers rendered useless through partial shrinkage—that is, shrunk in spots—may be put down to this cause. New rollers should not be allowed to remain or stand in the same position for over two days at a time; turning them occasionally, especially if they are large ones, is a necessity which a careful pressman cannot overlook. Shrinkage also occurs from defective roller molds.

C. & U., Bement, Illinois, have this to say: "We see that you have started a 'Pressroom Queries and Answers' which, we are sure, will be hailed with delight, especially by us country printers who do not have a great deal of presswork to do. We have a job of a circular to be printed on good paper, with a half-tone cut of a person on one corner. The job will have to be printed on an 8 by 12 jobber. Can you give us a plan for make-ready that will get us a satisfactory result? Kindly suggest kind of tympan, stock, ink, etc." *Answer.*—If the size of the circular is not larger than letter-sheet, and your form rollers are in good condition, you ought to be able to produce a beautiful piece of presswork on the press named. Assuming that the circular to be printed is of letter size, begin by locking up the form as much below the center of the chase as the margin will permit of, but in the middle from left to right of the chase. Dress the bed of the press with about five sheets of smooth book paper, of moderate thickness, if the matter in the form is "heavy" in composition. Take an impression on the tympan

and patch up all trivial imperfections on the top sheet, after which take an impression on two smooth sheets of hard paper of about ten to fourteen pounds folio stock, from which you are to make up your overlay for the cut and such underlays as may be necessary to bring up heavy lines of type, for it is better to slightly underlay such lines than to overlay them. Attach the overlay to its place with greatest precision, and carefully draw over all another smooth tympan sheet, avoiding any possible displacement of the under tympan sheets while doing this. Use for stock what is known as "coated paper"—enameled book—weight from sixty to eighty pounds to ream, size 24 by 38, which will give you about eight copies to the sheet. The ink, whether black or colored, should be moderately strong, full-bodied and short. If it pulls off the coating on the stock, mix in the ink a few drops of very thin printers' varnish. Use ink sparingly, and put it on the disk of the press in a distributed condition by the aid of a small hand roller. This is necessary to secure clean and perfect work. Lay the sheets loosely in lots around on boards or tables, while printing, to avoid offset.

PRACTICAL NOTES AND EXPERIENCES IN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING.

CONDUCTED BY R. C. PENFIELD.

IN the April number will appear an article on buildings for newspaper and printing offices. We shall be glad to hear from our subscribers as to the advantage or otherwise of a newspaper owning its own building, and of their experiences in owning and erecting such buildings.

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THE FORM AND STYLE OF A MODEL COUNTRY WEEKLY.

(Paper read by V. C. WASS before the Annual Convention of the South Dakota Press Association.)

The subject assigned for this paper embraces two distinct and very important features of a successful country weekly.

First, the form, in size and shape, is to be considered. There are published in this state newspapers of almost every known size and shape, which fact attests to the wide variance of opinion among newspaper men as to the best form.

We find the big, unwieldy 9-column folios, whose pages when spread out certainly convey some idea of the "bigness" of the paper, which is the principal redeeming feature of that "form" of weeklies. But the actual size of their pages is derogatory to their appearance and usefulness, since there necessarily must be so much display matter jumbled together that the individual features seem to lose their effectiveness in the general medley of the whole. This, to the writer's mind, is a greater objection to this size and form of papers than the old argument of "more columns and more money" adduced in favor of the quarto forms.

Then we have the other extreme, the magazine form of four-column pages, having from eight to sixteen pages. This form has some redeeming features, but it does not appear to be a "newspaper" form. While it may be gotten up very attractively the housekeeper finds fault because it is of no use to cover the pantry shelves, or serve as a pattern for Johnny's pants, or sundry other garments, and the busy reader complains, if it be of twelve or sixteen pages, because he has to turn over so many leaves to find what he wants, and writes to know why an index is not furnished with it. The pages are so small, and so many in number, that the effect of a nicely displayed advertisement, while all that could be desired when opened to its page, is often lost from not being exposed to view.

The paper of ideal form must, then, be a medium between the extremes of large and small pages. It must be of convenient form to handle, not too many pages, and large enough to afford convenience of arrangement and yet small enough to give individuality to each piece of display. This seems best embodied in the six-column quarto, and especially so if the "inside" is a ready print. The six-column pages are a happy medium between the large blanket pages and the dwarfed pages

of the four-column size, and in the quarto form, with four pages of home print, there seems the best opportunity for arrangement and classification of matter, as well as the arrangement of display. It meets at once the requirements of a compact and convenient form, easy to handle, any part being of ready access. It is, in the judgment of the writer, after having successively experimented with a seven and eight-column folio, five-column quarto, and the four-column sixteen-page magazine form, the ideal form for a model country weekly.

While the form of a paper is of much importance, its "style" is more so, being perhaps the paramount feature of its existence, whether it is a "model" one, or a painful evidence of its failure to be such.

The "style" not only embraces the manner of make-up and character of display, but also the policy and character of local and editorial matter. The style of presenting local matter, whether the columns are filled with empty nothings, or the chaff carefully winnowed out, has much to do with the real worth of a local weekly. It is not so much the quantity of local matter as the quality presented, which wins favor. Even the most insipid reader can scarcely be interested in a superabundance of such fresh local items as: "Colder today," "More snow," "Several commercial men were in town this week," "Railway travel is increasing, the trains now being generally well filled," etc., which appear with slight variations week after week. And such personals as: "John Smith went north today," and "Tom Jones made a trip to the corners yesterday," are devoid of interest unless the special business upon which each was bent is something of public interest or concern.

The newspaper whose style of presenting local matter is to furnish items of legitimate interest rather than "space fillers" will readily be classed as a model one. Likewise with the one which presents live editorial matter, upon current subjects, briefly outlining a candid and consistent judgment. More depends upon the honesty and consistency with which this department is handled than upon its infallibility. All are liable to err, but he who is candid and consistent, even though he errs, retains the respect and confidence of his readers.

In relation to the style of make-up, a practical printer who studies to keep abreast of modern methods and rules of display will scarcely fail in the make-up, though there are exceptions. The effect of a neat and proper arrangement in make-up is plainly perceptible in the general reader, as is also the effect of a poor make-up. How often every newspaper man has heard the objections of readers to the custom of making up "pay" locals along with the news locals, and who can blame them? How it jars on the nerves of an experienced printer and newspaper man to see an otherwise creditable paper disfigured by an indiscriminate arrangement and "mixing" of display and reading matter, as is occasionally met with. The effect is not unlike that felt by an accomplished musician who is compelled to listen to a discordant medley misnamed music.

Why the necessity for such "style" of make-up? Even though it be the result of the demands of patrons for position, etc., is it not the fault of the publisher in allowing it? What would be thought of a merchant who would consent to sell a patron a yard of goods cut from the middle of the piece, simply because the customer's whim demanded it? He would be justified in doing so only by charging enough more for the yard of goods so cut to pay the loss on the remnant first cut off. A newspaper publisher who gives his readers only a mismatched assortment of remnants will scarcely meet the popular demand, and it is doubtful if he receives any more business in the long run by acceding to the demand for "middle pieces," etc., and if he charged additional for the remnant it would prove a great antidote.

The style of a model country weekly may therefore be said to be: Matter, fresh and vigorous; display, neat and not too heavy; make-up, a harmonious arrangement by which the reading matter loses nothing by contact or sandwiching of blackface paid locals or special position advertisements.

DOES THE COUPON SCHEME HELP THE BUSINESS AND CIRCULATION OF A DAILY PAPER?

(Paper read by WILL M. NARVIS, business manager Muscatine *Daily Journal*, before Inland Press Association, Chicago, February 20, 1894.)

Does the coupon scheme help business and circulation of a daily paper? To this there may be made responses of various natures. Being personally connected with a paper that was established over fifty years ago, and some of the members of whose firm are and always have been averse to any premium idea, I had in a measure become imbued with the same feeling, and have been curious to know the actual results on a country daily, yet loath to learn by actual experience.

With considerable interest the fraternity have been closely watching the results on some of the metropolitan dailies, and if they were successful, the same cause naturally should be expected to produce the same results on the smaller, or what may be termed the country dailies. This brings the query, then, "Does the coupon scheme help the business and circulation of a daily paper?" To this I make the answer, "It depends." By this I mean it depends upon what you desire to adapt the coupon scheme to. If it be in the line of making your paper headquarters for a bartering establishment for all classes of merchandise, it is very questionable whether the coupon scheme would help the business of a daily paper, for the reason that it would cause the subscribers and people generally to look upon the paper as a "Cheap John" affair, and one that did not merit support and indorsement. A paper should stand on its merits entirely. If it does not give the news when it is news, and thus cause a demand for it, it certainly will not and ought not to be benefited by reason of its dickerings in "whetstones," "monkey wrenches," or patent medicines on the coupon plan, any more than if it were to accept all sorts of articles offered it in exchange for advertising. Then, too, there would be another reason for not taking much stock in a coupon plan in this line, for the reason that every paper has, in its columns, a list of advertising of everyday necessities from firms who thus give their hearty support to it, and who, of course, advertise with the idea that advertising pays them, and that the man who advertises reaps the harvest.

This is the correct theory, and the one that we should always endeavor to impress upon the merchant in soliciting business from him. I adopt this rule in this matter and inform the merchant that if he is advertising solely to help the paper it were better that he did not advertise at all. This being my version of this matter, I could not consistently, through the coupon plan, offer to the *Journal* readers a lot of sugar, coffee, suit of clothes, or pair of shoes, for I would feel that I was trespassing upon the rights of a patron, and counteracting the influence of his advertising, through the columns of my paper, which I certainly would be doing were I to engage in this line of couponing.

Then, too, no daily newspaper has the storing capacity to provide room for the thousand and one articles you might be inveigled into taking to offer to your subscribers, and it is questionable whether this would gain any subscribers to the paper, for you could not offer any of this class of articles at a less rate than they could be sold by the merchant. Then, from this standpoint of reasoning, I do not believe that anyone can consistently argue that a coupon scheme helps the business of a daily paper; therefore, I say "it depends."

But in this connection, I believe I can consistently point out some reasons why and wherein a coupon scheme will and does help the business and circulation of a daily paper. As publishers, we take pride in our respective papers. We believe, and very firmly too, that advertising pays when properly done. We believe that the only way to advertise is to do it through live mediums, those that reach the people every day, rain or shine. If we argue this way with the merchant or local advertiser, we often are confronted with the question, "How do you know it does pay in your paper? I do not believe it will help my business. People do not read advertisements." To this I

make the reply that it does pay, and you can easily prove it by handling the advertising as you would any department of your store. You are always looking out for bargains and something new to put in stock; do you not then believe that the reader of a daily paper is not constantly watching for bargains offered by a competitor or someone who is offering such through an advertisement that he or they may have in the columns of the paper? The same reasoning you apply in your wholesale purchases applies in your retailing with still greater force, and the only way to satisfy yourself on this score is to study it and then try it.

The press of today is generally looked upon as a public educator, and it certainly fills this important mission well, and it is in this connection that I believe the coupon can prove of much benefit both to the business and circulation interests of a daily paper. By this I mean that if a daily paper affords to its readers an opportunity to secure certain kinds of instructive and enlightening literature, such as standard books, portfolios of the World's Fair, tours of the world, America photographed, etc., it may prove a success. But in the selection of these discrimination is necessary; the works offered on the coupon plan should be of the best, strictly reliable, and, if views are used, select the clear, distinct ones, which should be accompanied by brief descriptive sketches of the respective illustrations. These are collaborators, in a certain sense, with the daily paper, for the reason that they give those who take advantage of the liberal offers excellent ideas of how other people live in other countries and sections; and when the daily paper contains an item of news from this or other points, the reader appreciates it as an item a great deal more because of his semi-acquaintance through these views or books with the locality in question. Then, too, it serves a double purpose. The present generation is seeking after knowledge, and when the American miss or youth sees the coupon in their family paper, seventy-five per cent of them straightaway clip it, save it and ten chances to one call for the article offered. If found interesting, a call follows for the second, third, fourth, etc. Of the series, if they be such, he or she tells a companion, and so the tidings spread and the paper in question is talked of everywhere, and this is one of the objects sought to be accomplished, for it results invariably in increased circulation, which is always a welcome factor about every well regulated newspaper office.

Thus, viewing it from a business standpoint, we obtain the result. The old and young thus become interested, they watch the various advertisements, and eventually the advertiser feels he is benefited, and he shows an appreciation of this "campaign of education" by an increase of business.

I contend that one of the objects we most desire to accomplish is to educate the rising generation to read the daily papers more every day so that it eventually proves an inheritance to have a daily paper in every home. Of course, all this cannot be accomplished by the coupon plan, but if the "remedy is well applied," if the selections are "well shaken before taken," it will prove a "top column next to reading matter" or "wholly surrounded by reading matter" advertisement for the daily paper. Now, this may seem visionary to many, but actual experience is the best schoolmaster.

Recently I secured two good pictorial publications to offer to our subscribers. I had many misgivings as to the results, but it is no longer an experiment with me. In less than ten days over six hundred portfolios had been taken and the *Journal's* views were the talk of the town. It afforded me another satisfactory privilege, also. I never fully appreciated the value of our own advertising columns, but this demonstrated to me fully that the *Journal* IS READ, and it accords me another advantage in securing business, for I can demonstrate by actual results the value of advertising.

As a direct investment, it may not be as profitable as something else, and yet the direct results referred to in an advertising and business way are certainly very encouraging; besides, from close observation, I realized an increasing circulation of a

very fair percentage, the times and everything else considered.

It will not be necessary either to carry the coupon plan continuously through the year, for that would have the result referred to in the first part of this paper; but occasional trials of something of the sort acts as a stimulus on the public pulse, and by exerting a little discretion as to the selections for the purpose of educating the people, the coupon plan, in my opinion, "does help the business and circulation of a daily paper."

PAID LOCALS.

BY RODERIC C. PENFIELD.

A department in a newspaper not always looked after as industriously as it should be is that of the "paid locals," as they are generally called. A great many publishers go on the principle that the first thing to do is to fill up their display spaces, and avoid setting type as much as possible. It would be better to run a small paper, give smaller spaces for the money, and put the effort into working up trade in these locals, which will be the most profitable department of the journal, everything considered. They can be worked in odd spaces in the paper if there is the proper sort of understanding with the customer. The reporter or editor can write them himself, and stretch them out a great deal, and he can do this with the satisfaction of knowing that the customer is getting more for his money in this way than in any other way of advertising. I always believe that paid locals should have a plain distinguishing mark such as the "Adv." following them. This may be put in with the dash preceding, and the abbreviation in italics, as —*Adv.*, or the arrangement may be with a bracket and the Adv. in roman. The mere addition of an asterisk I do not believe sufficient warning to the public that it is paid reading matter. The reader should always be able to pick out without trouble that which is general reading matter and that which is advertising. I know that some publishers make it a point to run this style of advertising in their reading columns interspersed with the short local paragraphs, with nothing but an asterisk to indicate that they are an advertisement, and sometimes not even this. It is an annoyance to the reader to constantly stumble across this sort of stuff, but if the publisher must do this he should receive a good price per line—not less than 25 cents where put in this way. The minimum price for paid locals in newspapers of even the smallest circulation should be 5 cents per line, and no position guaranteed. Eight cents is nearer a proper figure, while 10 cents is about the average for a newspaper of one thousand to two thousand circulation. Above that, 15 cents per line can be had without trouble, with an arrangement that upon the using of so many lines per month—one hundred or more—a discount shall be given. The place to locate this advertising is following reading matter at the bottom of columns so far as it is possible to do it, but never in between ordinary reading articles unless there is an unusual number of the paid locals, and one or two short paragraphs are put in to break the monotony.

If the body of the paper be set in bavier leaded, then the locals should be set in the 7-point solid, if the office possesses such type—if not, then in the bavier solid. I believe that type one size smaller is an advantage as a distinguishing feature of such locals. It can also be used as an argument with the advertiser, in view of the fact that a gain of a line can sometimes be made, although as an actual fact the office will be the gainer by reason of the smaller body occupying less space.

BEJABERS!

"I want a book," said a timid young woman to a public library attendant, "by that Norweden or Swegian writer—I can't think of his name, but it sounds like Bejabbers-bejabbers."

After an instant's reflection, the clever library attendant vanished among the alcoves and brought the timid young woman "Arne," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and it was precisely what she had in her mind.—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING.

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES T. MURRAY.

ALBERT D.—I desire to start a stereotyping room in connection with my publishing business. What preliminary steps would you suggest, as I have no personal acquaintance with that department of the business. I wish to employ competent men, but do not desire to engage them on trust, and yet my time is limited in regard to making inquiries. Any information on the matter will be appreciated. *Answer.*—We would advise you to write to the different manufacturers of stereotype machinery whose advertisements appear in this paper. Any of them will gladly supply your wants. They are acquainted with almost every good stereotyper in this country, and can always furnish you a good man.

E. CAMPBELL, Bridgeport, Connecticut.—Your letter and samples of work received. The samples are very good, and with proper machinery we do not hesitate to say you could do better work than many so-called expert stereotypers. We were glad to hear from you, and will be pleased to hear from any and all stereotypers and electrotypers who take an interest in this department.

W. W. G.—I wish to experiment with the chalk-plate process. Where can I obtain a small amateur outfit at a low price, suitable for the purpose. *Answer.*—You can obtain a small outfit for chalk plates for from \$12 to \$50, according to what you expect to do. You can get a nice furnace, metal pot, casting box, ladle, shoot board, plane, miter box and saw for \$50. We refer you to the manufacturers of stereotype and electrotyping machinery whose advertisements you will find in this paper, either of whom can supply your wants and are perfectly reliable.

L. W. BARMORE.—I contemplate adding a stereotype outfit to our job office (say, about a \$100 outfit), and not knowing much about the matter, I take the liberty of asking your opinion in regard to the same. We turn out nothing but first-class work, and I would like to know if the same can be accomplished with stereotype plates. Is there any other methods of making your own plates (except electrotyping) which can be used with advantage in a job office, and with an eye to economy. *Answer.*—You cannot get a stereotype outfit that will be of any service to you for less than \$250. You can get a very good small outfit for that, consisting of trimmer, saw, shaver, metal pot, furnace, steam table, casting box and ladle. This outfit will do first-class work if properly handled, but any outfit without the above machinery will never give satisfaction.

P. S.—I have been at the printing business for four years and am considered fairly competent for that experience. I have a strong desire to learn the stereotyping and electrotyping business. I am told that my knowledge of printing will give me a great advantage. I at one time worked in a brass foundry and have a strong interest in metallurgy. What measures must I take to obtain a situation and where, and what encouragement might I expect and what must I do as a beginner? *Answer.*—Your knowledge of printing is of some value to you, but not as a new beginner in electrotyping and stereotyping. It will be of use to you after you have worked at the business one or two years. The best way for you to learn the trade is to get a position under some good man and start the same as though you never saw a printing office. There are chances in almost any city for a young man to learn the business if he will look for them and make up his mind he is going to find them. Perseverance will have its reward.

NOTES ON PROCESS ENGRAVING.

If the correspondent signing himself "Inquirer" in the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will communicate with Mr. H. Jenkins, 53 Quimby avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, he may be put in the way of an opportunity to pursue the study of process engraving.



Photo. by Anne, Portland, Oregon.

WINTER IN THE SOUTHLAND.

THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF GROWING ADVANCEMENT.

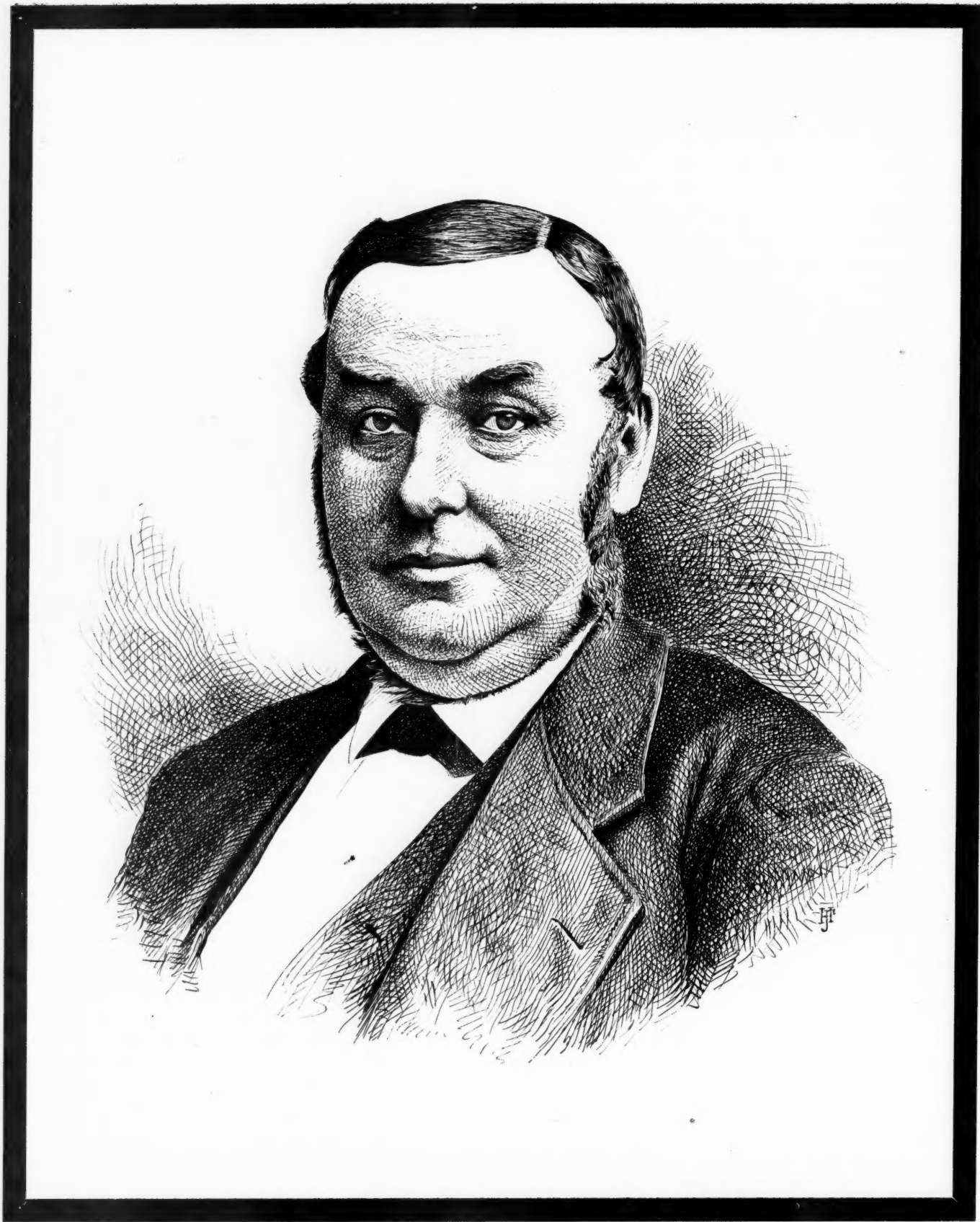
A prominent New York printer writes under date of February 12: "THE INLAND PRINTER arrived Thursday. I could not refrain looking over it when I got home that night, although tired and sleepy. Let me compliment you for the masterly exhibit of valuable contents and to those directly chargeable for its beautiful mechanical execution. I think it is, without doubt, the very best number yet issued; and it gives the strongest possible evidence of growing advancement and value to the printing trade of this country."

IT WAS A WEDDING INSTEAD.

Mr. John D. Green, while east, will attend the funeral of his daughter, Miss Nellie Green, to Mr. C. A. Chase, which will occur at Pittston, Pennsylvania, a week from next Sunday.—*Superior City (Wis.) Evening Telegram, January 27.*

The *Evening Telegram* particularly regrets the awkward typographical error which occurred in the social department of Saturday's paper. It may be of some interest to some of the parties concerned to know that two printers are looking for other jobs in consequence of their blunder.—*Superior City (Wis.) Evening Telegram, January 29.*

I HAVE received the advertisement competition book, and wish to thank you for it, and for your efforts to advance the cause of printing among the country printing offices. I heartily approve of the judge's selections, especially the first two in the ad. competition.—*L. M. Wood, Fairfield, Illinois.*



From a photo by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

Geo. W. Childs

CH

Pen drawing by
Pierson & Harrell's School of Illustrating,
McVicker's Theater Building,
Chicago.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. CHILDS.

THE news of the death of George W. Childs, which occurred shortly after 3 o'clock, on the morning of February 3, 1894, caused universal sorrow.

It was on Thursday, January 18, that the sad end was startlingly foreshadowed. Private Secretary Steel heard a noise as of a heavy body falling in the publisher's private office. Instantly rushing into the room he found Mr. Childs stretched upon the floor in an utterly helpless condition. Summoning Night Editor Sheppard the two together quickly lifted the sick man to a couch, and stimulants were administered, which revived the sufferer somewhat. It was then found that he had been attacked by vertigo. He had been sitting in his chair at his desk reading when the stroke fell, and as he lurched forward and fell to the floor he still held a letter in his clasp. Even before Dr. J. M. Da Costa could arrive in answer to the hasty summons, it was discovered that Mr. Childs' right arm was hanging limp at his side. They perceived also something far more serious, that his brain had been affected. They finally arrived at the belief that a blood-vessel had burst. But in a few days his condition grew alarmingly worse, and he soon relapsed into his former semi-consciousness. From this condition he never recovered.

At 10 o'clock of February 2, Mr. Childs' respiration became embarrassed, and the physicians at the bedside saw that the end was close at hand. At midnight the patient's pulse was flagging, and he sank gradually but steadily until death closed the long struggle for life. Mrs. Childs and Drs. Da Costa, Laidy and Mills were in the sickroom at the last. The death of the great publisher and world-famous philanthropist came with the same tranquillity with which his remarkable career has been marked. At his bedside were the physicians who had carefully watched his every symptom since the day he was stricken, and Mrs. Childs, the companion of his years of usefulness.

On Thursday, February 6, with ceremonies as simple as his character and his manner of living, he was laid to rest alongside of his lifelong friend and companion, Anthony J. Drexel, from whom death had separated him but a few months. After services at the residence the casket was closed and conveyed to St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, just opposite. Bishop Scarborough, the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, who delivered the address; the Rev. William B. Bodine, D.D., and Bishop Whitaker, officiated.

The crowds lined the sidewalk until the cemetery was reached, and even within its sacred walls and around the Drexel mausoleum were collected a great number of men, women and children. The casket was borne to the interior of the mausoleum, followed by Mr. Childs' relatives and friends. Here the burial service was recited, Bishop Whittaker pronouncing the benediction.

The silver plate on the casket lid bore this inscription:

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
Born
May 12, 1829,
Died
February 3, 1894.

The honorary pall-bearers, selected from Mr. Childs' numerous friends, were as follows: Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; Mr. John R. McLean, of Washington; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Judge Edward Patterson, Col. Frederick D. Grant and Hon. John Bigelow, of New York; Mr. Enoch Pratt, Reverdy Johnson, Gen. Felix Agnus and Mr. Charles E. Mayer, of Baltimore; Mr. E. P. Wilbur, of Bethlehem; Dr. James MacAlister,

Mr. Frank Thomson, Judge Henry Green, Judge Craig Biddle, Mr. Frederick Fraley, Mr. Henry N. Paul, Mr. John Lowber Welsh, Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer, Mr. George C. Thomas, Mr. William M. Singerly, Mr. L. Clarke Davis, Mr. Richard C. Dale, Mr. Clement A. Griscom, Mr. William V. McKean, Mr. Eugene Delano, Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, Mr. Charles E. Warburton, Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, Mr. Richard M. Cadwalader, Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, Hon. John Russell Young, Col. M. Richards Muckle and Col. William Wayne, of Paoli.

There were present at the funeral, among others, the following: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mother Katherine Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Miss Minnie Fell, Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., Miss Lalla Paul, Master Paul, Colonel and



PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING.

[Statue of Franklin on the corner.]

Mrs. Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCarter and Mr. and Mrs. McCarter, of Newark, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Peterson, Miss Nellie Peterson, Miss Elizabeth Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Troth, the Misses Troth, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, of Washington; Mr. Alexander Krumbhaar, J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; Colonel and Mrs. Fred D. Grant, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; Colonel Gillespie, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Godwin, Hartford, Connecticut; Mrs. William Matthews Lay, of Washington; Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, Miss Eleanor Patterson; Hon. J. L. M. Curry, representing the Peabody Educational Fund; Mr. Paul Du Chaillu; Maj. John M. Carson, Washington correspondent of the *Ledger*; Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, Mr. James Bayne Stewart, Judge Edward Patterson, Messrs. George S. Mendell and William Durant, of the Boston *Transcript*; Mr. James L. Knapp, of the Baltimore *Sun*; Mr. John W. Keller, president of the New York Press Club; Mr. George R. Preston, Mr. George F. Spinney, publisher of the New York *Times*; J. S. Seymour, New York *Evening Post*; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, of Newark; George W. Turner, publisher New York *Recorder*; Mr. William M. Laffan, publisher New York *Sun*; Mr. C. R. Miller, editor New York *Times*; Mr. Augustine Smith, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Chester; Mr. Gilbert E. Jones, Mr. Henry S. Dyer, Miss Mary A. Butler, Miss Edith A. Butler, Miss Julia Ewing, Mrs. Rand, Miss Rand.

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, was represented by George Chance, H. H. Miller, William J. Bollman, William J. Sloan and James Welsh.

Washington Pressmen's Association, No. 1.—H. C. McFarland.

Wilmington Typographical Union, No. 123.—William C. Walters and William Montgomery.

Brooklyn Typographical Union, No. 98.—President W. C. Shuckman, W. D. Wilkins, Henry W. Ziegler and J. F. Lane.

International Typographical Union.—W. J. Brennan and Charles B. Smith, of New York; Jacob Gläser and Walter Faries, of Philadelphia.

Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 2.—William Fleming and M. Moran.

MR. CHILDS' TREATMENT OF HIS EMPLOYEES.

A gentleman who left the *Ledger* to take another position, says the *Union Printer*, recently wrote regarding Mr. Childs: "I had been on the local staff of the *Ledger* but a short time, when one day on coming from the reporter's room I met Mr. Childs on the stairway. He stopped me and said: 'Well, how are you getting on?' I made the proper answer to the question, when he said: 'Drop into the office during the day and

I broached the subject to Mr. Harry S. Stiles, then the assistant cashier of the *Ledger*, and he said he would see about it. Mr. Stiles mentioned my purpose to Mr. Childs and told him of the coming marriage, when Mr. Childs said: 'Send the young lady \$50 in cash and an order for \$50 worth of goods as my wedding present, and tell Mr. — to go to a Bible publishing house and select just the kind of Bible he wants for his daughter and send me the bill.'

"One afternoon when I reached home for supper my wife met me at the door with a pleased look, handed me an open letter, and said: 'Mr. Childs sent me that today.' I looked in the envelope and found a check on the banking house of Anthony J. Drexel for \$100, and also an order for \$100 worth of miscellaneous goods, and a note asking my wife's acceptance



MR. CHILDS IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.

[In frame above desk on the left is a letter from Dickens.]

see Colonel Muckle. He will have something for you.' When I entered the business office later in the day Colonel Muckle beckoned me to approach his desk, and when I did so he handed me a roll of greenbacks, with the remark: 'Mr. Childs makes you a present of this, with the understanding that you are not to let anybody know it except your family.' In a secluded spot I examined the roll handed me and found it contained exactly \$100. When next I saw Mr. Childs I advanced to thank him for his gift, when he simply said, in his short, curt way: 'Do your duty, do your duty,' and I turned away.

"As the wedding of my eldest daughter was approaching some time after the above incident, I desired to present her with an illuminated fancy Bible, and I thought I might obtain one on favorable terms by getting an order for one from the *Ledger* office and paying the cost of it in weekly installments.

of the present. As Mr. Childs had never seen my wife, the disinterestedness of the present may be understood. On another occasion I found a note at my house in a *Ledger* envelope, and found the letter was written by Col. M. Richards Muckle, and it simply said: 'Mr. Childs asks your acceptance of the inclosed.' The 'inclosed' consisted of a \$20 greenback. I never had an explanation of why that present was sent to me.

"One day the then city editor of the *Ledger* assigned me to write up the funeral services of a prominent citizen who was interred at South Laurel Hill Cemetery. While waiting at the gates of the cemetery the approach of the funeral it began to rain, and just then Mr. Childs and a friend emerged from a carriage and entered the cemetery. Seeing me standing there in the rain and without an umbrella, Mr. Childs said: 'Are you here for the *Ledger*?' Receiving an affirmative answer,

Mr. Childs remarked, as he placed his hands on my coat: 'Why, you have no umbrella, and are getting your clothes spoiled. Come into the office tomorrow and I will give you an order for a new suit of clothes and a good umbrella.' It is needless to say I soon had a new suit of clothes and a fancy umbrella. My youngest son died while I was on the *Ledger*, and Mr. Childs meeting me in front of the *Ledger* building, asked me some questions about his death, and later in the day, Mr. Muckle, the cashier, handed me \$50 in cash, saying Mr. Childs gave it to me to help pay the funeral expenses."

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

Were the resolutions to be printed, which were adopted at the special meetings of local unions called on the announcement of Mr. Childs' death, they would more than fill the pages of this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The minute adopted by the employes of the *Public Ledger* at their meeting may be taken as representative of the sentiments of that great organization for which Mr. Childs had so high a regard.

The employes of the *Public Ledger* having lost, by the death of George W. Childs, one who has stood to them in the relation of a kind and considerate father, find it impossible to express in formal resolutions a due sense of their great loss, but, nevertheless, seek to record in this minute their high appreciation of his character as it has been revealed to them in daily intercourse. He was the embodiment of kindness and benevolence; his broad sympathies made him a citizen of the world, and not merely those associated with him socially and in business, but humanity itself, lost a generous friend and noble exemplar by his death. It would be unjust to his memory, however, to allow it to be supposed that the most obvious characteristic of his nature—the possession of a sympathetic heart that knew no impulses that were not kindly—was his sole claim to distinction. He was broad-minded and helpful in every way. All his writings and publications were well-considered efforts to uplift humanity; to promote "Peace on earth, good will to men"; to strengthen and succor the down-fallen; to help and encourage the ambitious. He was a philanthropist, it is true, but he was more than that, he was a "guide, counsellor and friend" to all who came within the scope of his wide-reaching influence.

Of Mr. Childs it may be said, as he said of Mr. Drexel: "We to whom he gave so much that was vital, such as affection, friendship, faith, can scarcely think of him as dead, but rather as one who has gone into more life, into a fuller, better life than he ever knew, as one that we shall happily meet in that far country."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE W. CHILDS.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

A song is hushed, a star has paled,
A sun has set,
The saddened hearts of earth have wailed
Their deep regret.

There came a soul of humble birth,
Of lowly mien,
Who made the dreary paths of earth
More glad and green.

A grateful land will ne'er forget
That voice now stilled,—
That hand forever open, yet
Forever filled.

He came as comes the gracious dew
When leaves are curled,
He scattered summer's sun all through
This wintry world.

He is not dead. His deeds enshrined,
Time can defy.
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.

THE will of George W. Childs was admitted to probate February 9. The document is very short and was executed on August 1 last, one month after the death of Anthony J. Drexel.

Mr. Childs bequeathed his entire estate to his widow absolutely. The executors are George W. Childs Drexel and James W. Paul, Jr., and they placed the valuation of the estate at "over \$100,000 real and over \$100,000 personal." The full text is as follows:

I, George W. Childs, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, do make, publish and declare this writing to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills or instruments in the nature thereof by me at any time heretofore made.

I give, devise and bequeath all my estate of every kind, whether real or personal, wheresoever the same may be situate, unto my devoted wife, Emma Bouvier Childs, to be hers absolutely, having full confidence that she, knowing my plans and purposes, will by gift during her life or by testamentary writing make such disposition thereof, for charitable or other uses, as will be in accordance with my wishes, it being my intention hereby not in anywise to fetter my said wife in the disposition of my estate, but only to make expression of my confidence in her action hereunder.

I appoint as the executor of this will my friends George W. C. Drexel and James W. Paul, Jr.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

RICHARD C. DALE.

WILLIAM T. STEEL.

M. RICHARDS MUCKLE.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTERS' FRIEND.

BY FORREST CRISSEY.

A kindly craftsman whose heart greater grew
As grew his means to comfort, aid and bless!
What wonder that the tears of craftsmen press
Upon his grave like gems of grateful dew?

CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

WHEREAS, On Saturday, February 3, 1894, death called to eternal rest George W. Childs, a philanthropist of universal fame and respect; therefore

Resolved, That we, printers resident at the Home, express our sorrow at the loss of a true friend and benefactor of the craft.

Resolved, That we extend to his widow our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That the portrait of George W. Childs, suspended in Assembly Hall, and the Mrs. Childs' Room, be draped in mourning, and so remain for thirty days.

WILLIAM B. ECKERT, *Chairman*.

ROWLAND KILE, *Secretary*.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The world hath lost a man. His path he strewed
With gentle kindnesses and words of grace.
From all degrees of men his open face
Won high regard or earnest gratitude.
With sturdy honesty and truth endued,
His soul was written on his countenance,
And all might read him at a casual glance,
As on a world-wide pedestal he stood.
By unclean pelf his hand and heart unstained,
Strong for the right, and turning not aside
Whene'er the public weal was in debate,
He justified the honor he had gained.
If specks in marble envious eyes espied,
His faith in God was his sure armor-plate.

THOMAS MAC KELLAR.

GERMANTOWN, February 3, 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS made it a rule of his life never to speak ill of anyone. If Smith went to him and told him that Brown was his deadliest enemy he sent for Brown and intimated that Smith was the dearest friend they both had on earth, and owing to the kind things Smith had said Brown had said about him he wanted to thank him and find out if there was any favor he could do for him.

AN OLD FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

"About Ben Adhem's name led all the rest"
 On that bright scroll of men who loved their kind
 As thine will lead, dear friend of friends the best,
 In days to come; nor will the pulses find
 A record of more varied excellence
 In sweetness, patience, gentleness and truth,
 Allied to childhood's winsome innocence,
 As fresh in riper age as in thy youth.
 The thought of good to others was thy breath,
 The very essence of thine inmost life,
 And rose spontaneously, as Scripture saith,
 "Out of the fullness of thy heart," so ripe
 With tender sympathy for human need
 That every word became a noble deed.

PARKE GODWIN.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1894.

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS.

BY WILLIAM H. T. SHADE.

Correct the proof;
 It reads: "The printers' friend."
 Correct the proof,
 Since not aloof
 From anyone who needed aid
 This good man stood; his ready hand
 Dealt charity o'er all the land;
 His many generous gifts betrayed
 The kingly greatness of his heart;
 A king in wealth, he played his part
 As would have graced a regal chief,
 And in all hearts a real grief
 Not very often known holds sway
 That one so kind lies dead today.
 The printer will his service lend
 To make a change he needs must own
 Is surely due, since he alone
 Is not the only mourner near
 The noble benefactor's bier—
 Correct the proof;
 It should read: "Everybody's friend."

GEORGE W. CHILDS, two days before he was taken ill, received letters from Canon Farrar and the daughter of Charles Dickens, in which both thanked the Philadelphian for checks for \$100 each had received from him to be used among the poor.

IN MEMORIAM.

[New York Morning Journal, February 4.]

George W. Childs: Died February 3, 1894.

"The King is dead," says the courtier.
 "Long live the King!" they reply.
 While another can hold the scepter,
 The King is not said to die.
 "Dead on the field of Honor!"
 Is the cry when a soldier falls;
 But the ranks close up, and another
 Leads on when the trumpet calls.
 "It has dimmed the mirth of nations,"
 When the actor passes away;
 But scarcely has dropped the curtain,
 Ere another takes up the play.
 And so among all whose metal
 Is stamped with the common brand;
 They pass, and then leap forth others,
 At once in their stead to stand.

But he who makes all men brother,
 Whose hand is the hand that gives,
 When he dies, there springs up no other,
 In proof that the Good Man lives.

Until God, in His infinite pity,
 Makes a new and a precious mold,
 And, breathing a blessing, in-poureth
 A heart of the heavenly gold.

For Wealth calleth no man brother,
 There's pride, not pity, in pelf:
 Its hand is the hand that withholdeth:
 And the soul of the rich is self.

On thy coffin, dear friend of the lowly,
 Lie lightly our love as a wreath.
 On thy grave may the lilies bloom ever,
 In type of the pure heart beneath.

J. I. C. C.

THE "Childs-Drexel Memorial" Committee, Trades League rooms, 421 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, ask the hearty coöperation of citizens in raising a fund to erect a suitable and lasting memorial to the memory of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, saying: "In honoring them you honor Philadelphia, and the committee hope for a hearty and spontaneous response to their appeal." All contributions should be sent to Messrs. Drexel & Co., treasurers "Childs Drexel Memorial" Committee.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

BY W. BRADWAY.

He stood beside his fellow-man and asked,
 "What needest thou?"—then gave with freest hand;
 But not of gold alone; the greater part
 Of what he gave was as the quiet rain
 That blesseth all the thirsty ground—it fell
 And quenched the sorrows in a thousand hearts
 With sympathy and love unspeakable.
 He held all things in trust for God; each day
 Was filled with kindnesses that live and move
 And gather majesty—now that he is gone—
 And will increase, till sages, yet to come,
 Will point the youth to where his humblest deed
 Illuminates the path to God, and say,
 "Learn from that life the way to live and die."

—Harper's Weekly.

THE visiting members of the typographical fraternity who attended the funeral of Mr. Childs were entertained at dinner at Reisser's café by Mr. James J. Dailey, of the *Public Ledger*, on Tuesday afternoon, February 6, when the movement proposed by Philadelphia Union for the erection of a monument to Mr. Childs was mentioned by Mr. George Chance, president of the union. The idea elicited favorable comment, and remarks commendatory of the object were made by Messrs. C. B. Smith, President Murphy, Charles J. Dumar and W. E. Boselly, of New York; F. H. Lawler, of Washington; President Walters and William Montgomery, of Wilmington, Delaware; W. D. Wilkins and John F. Lane, of Brooklyn, and others. The eloquent remarks of Mr. Jacob Gläser, of Philadelphia Union, at the meeting at which the project was started wherein he depicted the great value and extent of Mr. Childs' liberality, kindness and courtesy to printers, received flattering indorsement from the visitors.

M. AUGUSTE FOUCHER, of Paris, the inventor of the type-casting machine which turns out the characters complete, ready for the printer, has just invented another machine, which, instead of casting the letters singly, will make two or more at a time.—*L'Intermédiaire des Imprimeurs*.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association, was held at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, on February 19 to 24, inclusive. The association represents over 450 first-class country newspapers, and many applications for membership were received and passed upon during the sessions. Space does not admit of an adequate account of this most interesting meeting, which surpassed in value in practical discussion and projected work any similar occasion in the life of the organization. THE INLAND PRINTER purposes from month to month to take up the threads of debate in the various topics discussed, using them as a text for a more extended ventilation of opinion by the membership in its columns and in otherwise carrying forward the plans of the organization.

February 19, the first day, was spent in social reunions, sight-seeing, and in preparation for the business meeting of the next day. On the 20th the convention opened at 10:30 o'clock with prayer by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires.

After the appointment of the usual committees the association devoted the remainder of the morning to the discussion of an able paper on "Benjamin Franklin as a Country Editor," which was read by B. B. Herbert.

In the afternoon President Rosette read his annual address, in which he detailed the work of the organization during the last year. The address was able and fearless, causing much approving comment. The text of the matter we hope to present to our readers in our April issue. President Rosette noted the largely increased membership, and said the association was never before so prosperous as it is today. An account of the special meeting held during the World's Fair recalled pleasant memories, and the president extended again hearty thanks to all those who had aided in the entertainment of the members.

"The Country Press, and Improvements in Machinery and Appliances in Connection Therewith," was the topic of an interesting discussion, in which Thomas Rees, Thomas Diller and I. J. Martin participated.

Memorials on the deaths of George M. Tatham and G. W. Morris were delivered by Clinton Rosette and J. W. Clinton. The day's session was concluded with a debate on the question, "How to Buy Stock."

Wednesday morning was given up to the annual address of Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of the Freeport Journal; a paper by J. W. Clinton, of the Polo Press, on "The Benefit of County Organizations"; and a debate on "The Daily: How to Make It Pay in Cities of Less than 10,000," by C. E. Snively, of the Canton Register; Frank T. Moran, of the Belvidere Northwestern; and James H. Cox, of the Litchfield News. There was also a discussion on a change in the libel laws proposed by Attorney A. F. Hatch, which was referred to the legislative committee of the association.

Thursday morning's session was given up to a symposium on the subject of the ideal country newspaper, how it should appear and what it should contain. A number of five-minute papers were read. Editor Chain said that if proper attention is paid to the make-up of the paper the news will be distributed over the pages judiciously and the ads. will be given a back seat.

Horace Crichfield, of the Atlanta Argus, read the next paper. He called attention to the importance of the mechanical work of a paper and a good make-up. He was followed by Mr. H. L. Taylor, of the Wenona Index, who said that the demand for papers containing pure and wholesome reading is on the increase.

The symposium was interrupted for a time by the reading of a paper giving a biographical sketch of the late Mrs. Myra Bradwell, by C. E. Snively, of Canton.

In the evening Washington's Birthday services were observed by a reception and ball, to which many Chicago newspaper men and trade representatives were invited.

On Friday M. F. Walsh, of the Harvard Herald, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Illinois Press Association that the use of auxiliary sheets containing advertisements is detrimental to the interests of the publishers.

It was the purpose of the author of the resolution to take some means whereby the publishers could combine to protect their interests against the piratical advertisements foisted upon them by those in control of big auxiliary concerns. Speech after speech showed the abuses which the "boiler plate," which contains advertisements, work upon country editors. Some humorous incidents were related in the experience of many who had been printing advertisements of home merchants and institutions which were afterward offered by the auxiliary sheets at one-fourth the publisher's price. It was agreed that advertisements furnished by the "boiler plates" are often indecent and always inserted at prices so low that the editor cannot in justice charge his home patrons a fair price for space. It was said that the coöperation of the Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan Press associations would probably force the "boiler plate" houses to discontinue their advertising departments if united action were obtained.

The report offered by the executive committee asked for the striking out of Article XI of the by-laws, regarding excursion privileges. The report was amended.

A sufficient party has been obtained to assure the European excursion. All arrangements must be made before March 15. The party will be open to all newspaper people and personal friends who are vouched for. The price for the three months will be \$350. All details can be obtained by addressing Mr. Clinton Rosette, editor *Chronicle*, DeKalb, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Governor Gill was elected to honorary membership, as he had left active newspaper work when chosen for his present position. Mrs. Bundy and Miss Harriet Tatham were also made honorary members.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, G. W. Cyrus, *Camp Point Journal*; first vice-president, M. F. Walsh, *Harvard Herald*; second vice-president, W. M. Goudy, *Fairfield Press*; third vice-president, C. E. Snively, *Canton Register*; secretary, J. M. Page, *Jerseyville Democrat*; treasurer, C. M. Tinney, *Virginia Gazette*; executive committee, L. A. McLean, *Urbana Herald*; C. D. Tufts, *Centralia Democrat*; W. L. Eaton, *Rockford Gazette*.

Delegates were appointed to attend the national editorial convention to be held July 2, at Asbury Park, New Jersey. A suggestion that the association be incorporated under the state laws was referred to the executive committee, with power to act, after which the convention adjourned.

"SPECIMENS OF BILL-HEADS."

SYRACUSE, New York, February 17, 1894.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY: *Gentlemen*,—I wish to acknowledge receipt of the "Specimens of Bill-Heads" which I received, and permit me to express my sincere thanks for the same. They were very neatly "done up," and some of the specimens ought to be productive of much good. I hope to again contribute my mite to some of your competitions. Again thanking you, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK C. PECK.

A few sets of the bill-head specimens yet remain unsold. They will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Time of composition on each specimen.

PRESERVATIVE!

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—So you're identified with the "Art Preservative"?

JOHNNIE—Yessum.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—That's good. I hope you will take Benjamin Franklin as your pattern. He was a great man and an honor to the trade you have selected. What department do you work in?

JOHNNIE—I solder the tops on tin termater cans.



Half-tone engraving from photograph by
FRANKLIN ENGRAVING & ELECTROTYPING CO.,
(Formerly A. Zeese & Co.)
Franklin Building, Chicago.
Duplicate plates for sale.

CATCH IT IF YOU CAN!

See advertisement elsewhere.

MRS. MYRA BRADWELL.

MRS. MYRA BRADWELL, wife of Judge James B. Bradwell, and the founder and managing editor of the *Chicago Legal News*, died at her home in Chicago on February 14, after an illness dating back nearly a year. With her accustomed vigor Mrs. Bradwell kept at her work until September 7, when, on returning from a meeting of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers at Jackson Park, she went immediately to bed, and from that time was confined to her room until her death.

The career of Mrs. Bradwell presents some unique features. She had the distinction of being the first woman to apply for admittance to the bar in the United States; the first woman to be admitted to membership in the Illinois Press Association, and the first woman who became a member of the Illinois State Bar Association.

Mrs. Bradwell was born in Manchester, Vermont, February 11, 1831. Her parents were Eben Colby and Abigail Willey Colby, both offshoots from solid colonial stock, which furnished good soldiers for the cause of independence. Her early training was received in a small town in western New York, her parents finally moving to Chicago when she was twelve years old. Her education was commenced at a school in Kenosha, and completed at the Elgin Seminary. As a recognition of her close application and ability she was received in the institution as a teacher. This was her calling for several years, part of the time being spent in Memphis, Tennessee.

The great turning point in her life came in 1852, when she was married to James B. Bradwell, a young lawyer with a future just dawning. Mrs. Bradwell became intensely interested in her husband's profession, and under his tutelage began the study of law. At first her studies had no other aim than of being of assistance to her husband. She became inspired later with the idea of gaining admittance to the bar. In due time she passed a most creditable examination, and filed her application. As she was a married woman, the application was rejected. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court of Illinois, again rejected, and then taken to the United States Supreme Court. Here the case was argued in 1871 by Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin. Another adverse decision was rendered, and the case was dropped. No more attention was paid it until twenty years later, when the same court issued a certificate on

the original application. The action created quite a surprise, as the court had come to this conclusion of its own volition and without argument.

In 1868 Mrs. Bradwell established the *Chicago Legal News*, the first paper of its kind in the West. Her editorial work soon attracted attention. A special charter was issued by the legislature for the paper, and later several acts were passed making it evidence in the courts and a valid medium for the publication of legal notices.

Mrs. Bradwell was a hard worker for woman's cause. She had much to do in securing legislative work looking toward the elevation of her sex, and took an active interest in all

societies for women. Her work did not begin and end with platform speaking, but she was always ready to make a practical application of her views on reform and philanthropy.

Before the great fire in 1871 Mrs. Bradwell helped to organize the American Woman's Suffrage Association in Cleveland. She was identified with the Illinois Centennial Association as treasurer. On the conclusion of the association's work the funds Mrs. Bradwell held were converted into the capital which was used in erecting the Illinois Industrial School for Girls at Evanston. Mrs. Bradwell was a member of the National Press League, and one of the prime movers in the Chicago Women's Club. She was a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair and chairman of the Committee on Law Reform of its auxiliary congress.

Her last address in public was to the Women's Club last August. Her subject was "Civil Service Reform." She was hardly able to stand while speaking.

Mrs. Bradwell had four children. James and Myra are now dead. Thomas and Bessie are grown up and married. Both are lawyers; the former is well known as a justice of the peace, and the latter is the wife of Attorney Frank A. Helmer.

The funeral was held on February 18 at the family residence, No. 1428 Michigan avenue. Representatives were present from the *Chicago Legal News*, the Cook County Equal Suffrage Association, the Soldiers' Home Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, many members of the Chicago bar also attending. Half covering the casket was a mass of white lilies and roses from Mrs. Helmer, daughter of Mrs. Bradwell. A bank of lilies was sent by Justice Thomas Bradwell and his wife. At the head of the casket was a large scroll of white roses on a background of leaves, bearing the words,



"Myra from Jane." Employés of the *Chicago Legal News* sent an open book of roses, lilies and carnations. Masses of roses, violets, hyacinths, lilies, narcissus, and many wreaths and bouquets were sent by friends.

Bishop Samuel Fallows officiated and feelingly spoke of the life and character of Mrs. Bradwell. The interment was at Rosehill cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were: Judge H. W. Blodgett, Judge H. M. Shepard, Dr. De Laskie Miller, J. Carson Smith, H. W. Bishop, J. W. Butler, Thomas B. Bryan, C. C. Bonney.

Letters and telegrams of condolence were received from Luther Laflin Mills, Judge Tuley, Gen. John C. Smith, Judge W. L. Gross, of Springfield; Adjutant-General A. Orendorff, H. W. Warner, Judge J. N. Scott, of Bloomington, and others. Among those in attendance were: Fernando Jones, Judge H. V. Freeman, Judge Hutchinson, C. C. P. Holden, J. L. High, Judge Thomas G. Windes, John C. Richberg, Frederick A. Smith, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, Alexander M. Sullivan, Homer B. Galpin, H. W. Jackson, Charles Cutting, E. B. Sherman, Julius Rosenthal.

INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE eighth annual convention of the Inland Daily Press Association was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Tuesday, February 20. At the morning session a eulogy was delivered on the former president, Quincy A. Hossler, of Warsaw, Indiana, by W. Bent Wilson, of the *Lafayette, Indiana, Journal*. A. H. Lowrie, of the *Elgin News*, formerly consul to Freiberg, Germany, gave an account of his impressions of European journalism in the business and editorial departments. At the afternoon session papers on trade topics were read by F. W. Starbuck, of the *Racine Journal*, and Robert M. Woods, of Galesburg, Illinois. Will M. Narvis, of the *Muscatine Journal*, read a paper on the benefits of the coupon scheme, published elsewhere in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The following officers were elected for the year:

President — F. R. Gilson, *Palladium*, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Vice - Presidents — Will M. Narvis, *Journal*, Muscatine; S. W. Grubb, *Republican-Register*, Galesburg, Illinois; F. W. Starbuck, *Journal*, Racine, Wisconsin; W. Bent Wilson, *Journal*, Lafayette, Indiana; L. A. Sherman, *Times*, Port Huron, Michigan.

Secretary-Treasurer—Ira S. Carpenter, *News*, Michigan City, Indiana.

Executive Committee—W. C. Kegel, *Telegram*, Dubuque; E. L. Goldthwaite, *Chronicle*, Marion, Indiana; C. E. Snively, *Register*, Canton, Illinois; H. F. Bliss, *Gazette*, Janesville, Wisconsin; A. H. Lowrie, *News*, Elgin.

Delegates to the National Editorial Association—W. Bent Wilson, W. C. Kegel. Alternates, F. W. Starbuck and E. L. Goldthwaite.

The secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the executive committee of the Association of American Associated Dailies.

THE SEARS TYPO-MATRIX—A SUCCESSFUL MATRIX MAKING MACHINE.

FROM Mr. Charles Sears, of Cleveland, Ohio, THE INLAND PRINTER has received a specimen of the work of the matrix making machine invented by him and patented on November 7 last, as noted in our department of Patents of Interest to Printers last January. The matrix, made in the end of wood, is clear and sharp, showing no indication of the letters crowding. Mr. Sears in his earlier years was a wood engraver and printer, and his knowledge in these occupations brought about his invention. As machine composition could not be brought to the book publishing field for general use without a material to cast from that would receive a letter-by-letter impression without crowding, Mr. Sears at once recognized the

importance of his discovery and promises to shortly present to the book publishing and newspaper industries, not merely an exhibition of the machine but such a demonstration as will show the operation of the entire invention from "copy to the finished production taken from the press," so that all doubt regarding its practicability and simplicity of operation beyond anything now in the field will be dispelled.

The machine now nearing completion and which will be placed upon exhibition is a matrix-producing machine making impressions letter by letter upon the end fibers of wood—the only known material that will receive a letter-by-letter impression without crowding. The machine is about twice the size of an ordinary typewriter, can be run by foot, steam or motor power, uses only one letter or character of a kind in its operation, thus making any length of line; has interchangeable fonts of type which can readily be substituted one for the other. It will use Mr. Sears' system of justification, whereby the operator can see the number of spaces required to justify the line before starting to produce it, placing these spaces as he goes along to the most perfect and artistic advantage. The machine in the hands of an ordinary operator will perform easily the work of four compositors by hand. Every feature is simple, economic and free from complication, and is as easy and simple in operation as a typewriter. The casting device will be separate from the matrix machine, and as the slug is only veneered in the operation of casting, great rapidity in casting will thus be obtained; possibly one caster will easily take care of about eight matrix machines. Mr. Sears has no hesitation in saying that the simplicity of the machine, with its valuable economic features in the production of machine composition, will bring these advantages to the smallest printing office in the country.

EDWARD JAMES.

Edward James, known to nearly every old-time printer in the country, died February 14, at his home in Chicago.

Mr. James was born in the Mohawk valley, above Albany, in 1826. He entered the printing business in 1843 as an apprentice, and from 1850 to 1853 was superintendent for Van Benthuyssen & Company, state printers, Albany, New York. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he formed a partnership with Sterling P. Rounds in the printing business. The firm was in existence some eight or ten years. Mr. James was a heavy loser by the fire in September, 1870, which destroyed the paper house of J. W. Butler & Co., in which Mr. James had his establishment, and thereafter he never engaged in business for himself. In 1879 he entered the employment of Marder, Luse & Co., with whom he remained until his death,



EDWARD JAMES.

during the greater portion of the time having charge of the city order department, which he filled in a most acceptable way not only to his employers but to all customers of the house with whom he was thrown in contact. Although crippled by rheumatism for many years, he had braved the tortures of this disease with the fortitude of a martyr, and had not allowed it to interfere with his work or with his kindly bearing toward all with whom he dealt.

Mr. James was the embodiment of intelligent activity and labor. A more ardent, energetic, painstaking man, in any position or place, it would be difficult to name. And yet, while entirely devoted to the task before him, and active and earnest to its accomplishment, he was not severe or complaining of those engaged in similar duties whose mental or physical ability did not admit of the earnestness and force, as in his own case. He was never a laggard. His entire being entered into the work before him—his aim its conclusion, truly and well. To the details of any business he was peculiarly adapted.

Nothing connected with the work in hand seemed to escape his observation or attention.

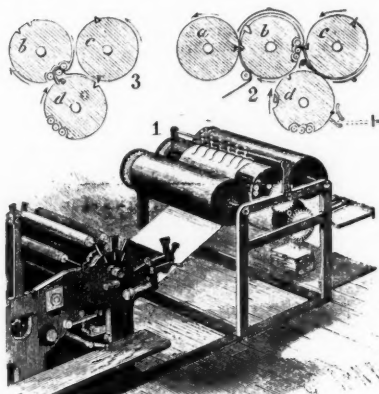
As Mr. James has been known in business circles in this city and the West—more especially to that large and influential class of printers and publishers with whom he was almost constantly in touch—so was he, in his former important position, courteous in his deportment, honorable in all business transactions, and uniting great energy with intelligence in the execution of all trusts committed to his care and keeping. Did he not represent the poet's ideal:

"He liveth long who liveth well; all else is life but thrown away;
He liveth longest who can tell of true things truly done each day;
Then fill each hour with what will last, improve the moments as they go,
The life above, when this is past, is the ripe fruit of life below."

A TAPELESS ROTARY NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

A NEWSPAPER folder doing away with the time-honored tapes is a recent invention of a Chicago pressman, Mr. E. W. Carr. The *Scientific American* gives the following explanation of its mechanism:

"This is a very simple machine, adapted to fold papers as they come from any kind of a press in a continuous web, cutting the sheets the correct size, and without employing knives



CARR'S ROTARY NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

which move in relation to the cylinders. Fig. 1 shows the machine in position at one end of the press, Fig. 2 representing the folding cylinders with the web being cut and the position of the severed sheet as the first fold is being made, and Fig. 3 showing the sheet while the first fold is being rolled down and the sheet carried forward. Cylinder *a* serves in connection with cylinder *b* as a cutting cylinder, while cylinders *b*, *c* and *d* serve as folding cylinders, there being in the first cylinder a fixed knife which registers with a groove in the second cylinder, so that at each revolution of these two cylinders the web will be severed, the size and speed of the cylinders being such that the sheet will be cut the proper size. In a recess in the face of cylinder *b*, opposite the knife-registering groove, is a series of parallel folding rollers, between which the paper is forced by a folding blade in cylinder *c*, making the first fold, after which the paper is engaged by grippers on cylinder *d*, there being also in this cylinder folding rollers between which the paper is forced to make the second fold by means of a second blade in cylinder *c*. On the back side of the lower and last roller is a chute into which the paper is delivered after being twice folded, being carried forward against an abutment and supported on the usual parallel rods until pushed down between them to make the final fold in the usual manner. The folding rollers are preferably turned by a gear mechanism, and above cylinder *b* are curved finger rods to prevent the paper from rising, while above cylinder *d* is a spring guide pressing the paper against cylinder *c*, the several guiding devices holding the web snugly against the faces of the cylinders."

Mr. Carr's address is room 3, 110 Fifth avenue, Chicago. The simplicity and accuracy of his improvement is generally conceded. The device is fully patented, and will shortly be placed on the market.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, the antiquarian of Hartford, is the only person living who can read Elliott's Indian Bible.

A SPELLING LESSON.

BY J. T. GREENLEAF.

There lived a man in Mexico,
Who all his life did battle
To rightly spell such easy words
As Nahuatlacatl.

He wrote the names of all the towns,
It took of ink a bottle,
But could not spell Tenochtitlan,
Nor plain Tlacatecotl.

He went to spelling school each day,
And though a man of mettle,
He could not conquer Topiltzin,
Nor Huitzilopochtli.

He dwelt some time in Yucatan,
And there, at Tzompantilli,
He learned to spell one little word,
'Twas Zihonolpilli.

The joy of spelling just one word
Did all his mind unsettle;
But, spelling still, he choked at last
On Popocatepetl.

—*Youth's Companion.*

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

UNEMPLOYED union printers in Cincinnati, Ohio, are receiving \$5 weekly from the union, the fund being raised by assessments.

It is a common belief among a certain class of people that printers are, as a rule, more addicted to the use of intoxicants than members of other trades. Whether this be true or not, there are a large number of Cincinnati printers who are exceptions. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance, a secret order of teetotalers, has a journeyman as a presiding officer (he is also a prohibitionist, politically); their treasurer, and two other officers are printers. A recent vice-president of the typographical union is an outspoken prohibitionist.

At the regular monthly meeting of the typothetæ of Philadelphia, which was held on Saturday evening, February 10, at 1010 Walnut street, President John R. McFetridge presiding, it was decided that the Finance Committee, consisting of Col. M. Richards Muckle, Chairman; George H. Buchanan, J. R. Jones, C. R. Carver, C. R. Graham and A. G. Elliott, should take charge of the financial part of the entertainment of the United Typothetæ of America, which convenes in Philadelphia in September next. It was stated that the convention would probably be the most important one in the history of the organization. Delegations from all parts of the United States and Canada will attend, accompanied by many ladies. These will be handsomely entertained. A committee of ladies of the typothetæ of Philadelphia will have charge of the visiting ladies. Further preparations for their reception will be made at the next monthly meeting.

THE BUZZ OF THE MACHINE TYPESETTER.

The *Press* composing room has been equipped with typesetting machines. The operation of these machines will be given to the old compositors of the paper, who will soon be adepts therein. The machines are new, and the workmen will not for a time be familiar with their working, and it is possible a great many mmmstakes, some of them doM ridicyyous, will creep into the paper, to the annoyannccceee of our readers, but this trouble will only be tempqqquifquily, and we hope our condeMned setters will be able to set alllll wwwriggghtt ppppreetty sqqn. Mean While we beg the kkind indulggggence of our ffffriendz.—*Cleveland Press.*

CHICAGO NOTES.

CHARLES A. GRAY, the illustrator, has removed to room 319 Herald building.

A. ZEESE & Co., have changed their name to Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Company, and fully announce this in another part of this issue.

INDICATIONS are that Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union will shortly surrender its charter to the International Typographical Union and will come under the jurisdiction of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

P. F. PETTIBONE & Co. have purchased the entire plant of the John Morris Company, at 118 and 120 Monroe street, and for the present will maintain that office as well as the office at 48 and 50 Jackson street, and will soon be organized as a corporation.

It is with profound regret we announce the death of Mr. Fred J. Hurlbut, editor of the *Specimen Annual* of Marder, Luse & Co. and the American Typefounders' Company. Mr. Hurlbut died on Friday, February 23, at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York. Heart failure was the cause of death.

EMPLOYING printers in Chicago have been experiencing extreme slackness in business. During the month indications pointed to a healthier condition of affairs, inasmuch as bids for work have been solicited in greater numbers. These contracts have been largely placed outside of Chicago at figures barely covering the cost of the stock.

THE Calumet Paper Company's store, at 236 and 238 Monroe street, was seriously damaged by fire on February 16. The blaze originated in one of the upper floors, and nearly destroyed the entire contents of the building. The company expect to be in shape for business soon. The temporary office is located at 153 La Salle street, and salesrooms at 177 Monroe street.

THE financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, for the month ending February 21, 1894, shows a steady and substantial decrease in amount paid out for out-of-work benefits. The assessments paid in during same period were nearly the same in amount for each week. This indicates that the number of unemployed printers in this city is diminishing.

MR. L. WESSEL, JR., founder, and for eight years publisher of the *Capital City Courier*, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has disposed of his interest in that paper, removed to Chicago, and purchased the *Arkansas Traveler*. Mr. and Mrs. Wessel were tendered a reception on leaving Lincoln, which was a most enjoyable affair, and certainly indicated that he left his old town with the best wishes of all who knew him there. We wish him success in his new venture.

MR. I. W. PIERSON, pen artist, 43 McVicker's Theater building, has associated with himself Mr. J. F. Harrell, and opened a school of pen art and illustrating in that building. Instruction will be given in every branch of pen art and brush work, engrossing, designing, etc. The excellent portrait of the late George W. Childs, appearing in this issue, is an example of the work produced by this school. The drawing was made from a photograph by Gutekunst, of Philadelphia.

THE "Events of the Week," by Mr. H. R. Heaton, is the most interesting half-dollar's worth anyone could possess. The preface to the book itself commends it to favor: "The cartoons which are reprinted in this book were drawn to be printed in a newspaper, always hurriedly, and with the limitation of newspaper illustration in view. Their publication in this way is an afterthought. The date under each series is the date of publication in the *Tribune* and the pictures are intended to illustrate events of the week immediately preceding."

A NUMBER of our readers have asked the address of Mr. Charles W. Cox, author of the article which appeared on page 371, of our February number, on the "Preparation of Advertisements." Mr. Cox has charge of the card department of the

J. W. Butler Paper Company, 216 Monroe street, Chicago, and has made this branch of their business one of the most important in the establishment. He partly attributes his success in building up the trade in his department to the way the advertising has been prepared. The advertisement of the Butler Company, in our January number, was arranged by Mr. Cox, and brought very large returns.

THE Associated Press seems to be having matters all its own way in Chicago. All the principal papers are members now, and the annual meeting and banquet was eminently satisfactory. At a meeting of the board of directors Victor F. Lawson was elected president; Horace White, New York *Evening Post*, first vice-president; A. H. Belo, Galveston *News* and Dallas *News*, second vice-president; Melville E. Stone, secretary and general manager; Charles S. Diehl, assistant secretary and general manager, and George Schneider, treasurer.

THE Chicago *Evening Post*, of February 5, printed the following:

The Publishers' Association of Chicago has asked for a reduction in the scale of prices fixed by the typographical union. The scale is made year by year, and it will be opened for discussion on March 5. The following letter has been forwarded to the recording secretary of the Chicago union, preparatory to the consultation of the committee formed by members from each body:

Frank A. Kidd, Recording Secretary Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter, bearing date January 18, addressed to the secretary of the Daily Newspaper Association of Chicago, has been duly received. In reply I am directed to say that R. W. Patterson, Jr., and W. A. Hutchinson, have been appointed on behalf of the Daily Newspaper Association of Chicago, members of the joint committee, to act with John C. Harding and Harry M. Cole, on behalf of Typographical Union, No. 16, under the terms of agreement adopted March 11, 1892.

The Daily Newspaper Association of Chicago asks for a change in the scale of prices in the following particulars:

1. A reduction in the price of hand composition from 48 to 42 cents for morning newspapers, and from 43 to 37 cents for evening newspapers.
2. A general revision of the machine scale, rules and such other matter as may be deemed necessary.
3. The abolition of the article or by-law of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, which requires foremen to be members of the union. Yours respectfully, R. W. PATTERSON, JR., President. W. B. GETTY, Secretary pro tem. GEORGE W. HARRIS.

The above is considered a preliminary to the general adoption of type machines by Chicago papers.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE publisher of the Thomasville (Ala.) *Clarion* says there's a fuss about who owns the paper, and, as a consequence, the *Clarion* won't blow for a week or two.

THE general appearance of both the *Post* and *Times-Star*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been greatly improved by the use of machines, the print being much more distinct and clear.

THE issue of *Gardening*, of February 15, had for its first-page illustration a half-tone picture of the giant wisteria in a public garden in Tokyo, Japan, printed with tint background in several colors, which gives it a very realistic effect. While the process used in printing this plate is somewhat different from that adopted by Kurtz and other engravers, the general appearance of the cut is certainly creditable. *Gardening* is keeping up the standard it started with, and the fact that it now gives its readers an illustration in colors shows that it is progressing.

THE Engraver and Printer Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, has been reorganized, and will continue the publication of the *Engraver and Printer*, a monthly journal of progress in illustration, the office now being located at 5 Park square. Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson retains the position of editor, which he has so creditably filled for the last four or five years, and the business management will be in the hands of Mr. Albert G. Glover. This magazine has done much to raise the standard of excellence in designing and illustrating, and its many admirers in all parts of the country will be glad to learn that it will be continued on a firm financial basis.



MARY BELLE DAILY.

Half-tone engraving by
BLOMIGREN BROTHERS & CO.,
175 Monroe street,
Chicago.



ANNIE HARRINGTON, JOSIE AND LOUISE HOOPE.

From the pamphlet entitled "Actresses,"
issued by BLOMIGREN BROS. & CO.,
175 Monroe street, Chicago.

See page 445.

STYLE 311.

\$3.50. 10-POINT ANTIQUE, No. 311. 40 a and 20 A
4 lb. 12 oz.

Geological Survey of the Whole Earth
Spanish Conquests in Mexico
HABITS OF MASTODONS. 1894

\$5.10. 18-POINT ANTIQUE, No. 311. 25 a and 12 A
8 lb. 8 oz.

Fast Express Trains
Quick Sales
Investor and Speculator
HEAD LINES 1894

\$3.30. 12-POINT ANTIQUE, No. 311. 30 a and 15 A
5 lb.

Meditations on social Revolution
Court of Common Pleas
NEAT TYPE, ON SALE 1894

\$6.70. 24-POINT ANTIQUE, No. 311. 20 a and 10 A
12 lb.

Law Reports
Commercial Style
STOCKS \$20

\$7.70.

36-POINT ANTIQUE, No. 311.

15 a and 8 A
13 lb. 12 oz.

Mutual Insurance.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
NATIONAL BANK 18

\$8.90.

48-POINT ANTIQUE, No. 311.

5 a and 5 A
16 lb. 8 oz.

American Newspapers
NEW TYPE 94

STYLE 1,566.

\$2.60.

12-POINT ORNAMENTED, No. 1,566.

30 a and 15 A
2 lb. 4 oz.

Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, with Maps, Plans and Specifications

The American Magazine and Repository of Useful Literature, devoted to Science, Literature and Art, Embellished with many Engravings

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE. NOTICES OF ACTORS. AMOUNT DUE \$2,679



\$4.00.

18-POINT ORNAMENTED, No. 1,566.

25 a and 12 A
4 lb.

Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon River made under the Direction of the Navy Department

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, \$75,000.

\$5.15.

24-POINT ORNAMENTED, No. 1,566.

20 a and 10 A
5 lb. 12 oz.

Medicines in themselves are really Mischievous and Destructive of Nature.

AMERICAN SAVINGS INSTITUTE. BALANCE 1894

\$6.35.

36-POINT ORNAMENTED, No. 1,566.

15 a and 8 A
7 lb. 12 oz.

Special Departments to Represent each Branch of our Business
ARTICLES SUITABLE TO THE TRADE, 1894

\$8.80.

48-POINT ORNAMENTED, No. 1,566.

12 a and 7 A
12 lb. 4 oz.

Printing Types at Reduced Prices. Estimates given
TYPE-FOUNDRY, 13 CHAMBERS-ST.



Copyright, 1893, by L. M. Baker.

"AFTER THE BALL."

Half-tone engraving by
THE TERRY ENGRAVING COMPANY,
30½ North High street,
Columbus, Ohio

By permission of
Baker's Art Gallery,
Columbus, Ohio.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MANY specimens arrived too late for review in the present issue, and will be noticed later.

LEIGHTON BROTHERS, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A package of booklets, circulars, cards, etc., on which composition, presswork, stock and finish are all of a high order.

P. E. KRIEBLE, Ottville, Ohio. Letter and note heads, cards and programme, giving evidence of artistic ability in display and selection of colors. A very neat assortment.

THAT H. H. Good, Bellefontaine, Ohio, is a good printer is evidenced by his business card, which is neatly designed and handsomely printed in tints and colors. We seldom see better work.

C. E. JENKINS, with Lew Raber, Omaha, Nebraska, furnishes some examples in multicolor of plates made by the chalk process. His designs are unique and arrangement of colors effective.

W. B. CROMBIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. Package of everyday work, most of which is good. On some of the samples presswork could be improved, and in composition the spacing is a little "off."

L. MARKIEWITZ, apprentice, Sacramento, California. A number of cards in various styles of composition, which give promise that he will develop into an artist compositor of a high order.

LAMAR PRINTING COMPANY, Harper, Kansas. Calendar and samples of general work, which are fairly good, but the use of so many different-colored bronzes on the calendar has a poor effect.

"SPECIMENS OF EVERYDAY PRINTING," by McGregor & Bolton, Canton, Ohio, is a collection of cards, letter-heads, etc., reprinted in book form on heavy enameled stock. Both composition and presswork are excellent.

SOME cards and envelopes by A. A. Baltes, with Hilbert & Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, indicate taste in composition and harmony in color. An heraldic design in red, blue, black, and gold and silver bronze, is admirably executed.



SIMONSON & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota, have submitted a package of everyday work, embracing almost every variety that can be turned out of a printing office, all of which, both artistically and mechanically, is uniformly excellent.

HUSSEY & GILLINGHAM, Adelaide, South Australia, send a few samples of their work, the quality of which show their capability to produce good results in both typography and lithography. A programme of four leaves printed on cardboard in colors and gold, is an artistic piece of work.

R. FONDERIA TIPOGRAFICA RAYPER & C., of Genoa, Italy, mail to us a card printed in four tints, four colors and gold, that is an elegant example of rule and border work. The design is neat, and execution almost perfect, the rule joints being neatly finished. Colors harmonize and register is exact.

IRA D. SLOTTER, Columbiana, Ohio, ought to have little difficulty in getting all the printing in his neighborhood, judging from the samples submitted, which are well displayed and carefully printed. Being the work of an office limited in the range of material, they make an excellent showing.

GOOD wishes and compliments of the season reach us from the Antipodes in the form of neatly printed cards in colors from the government printing office, Melbourne, and Sands & McDougall, Limited, Melbourne, Australia. We thank our brethren for their kindness and reciprocate their good wishes.

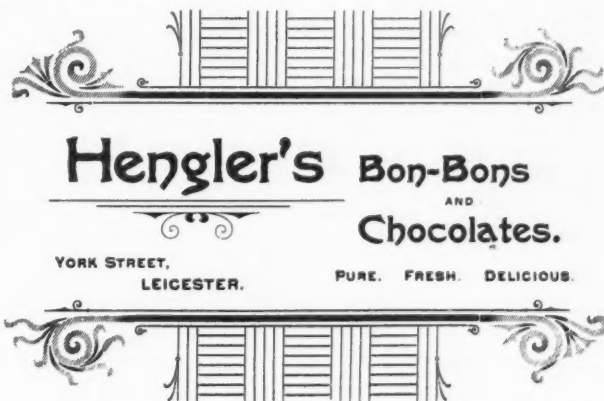
BALTIMORE ENGRAVING COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, sheet of samples of embossing; cleanly printed and sharply embossed, the smallest type showing a bold relief; an excellent piece of work. Also a sample of work by their "Grain Process" of color plates, which is a close imitation of chromo-lithograph.

FROM George Harrington, with Hicks Printing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, we have received a varied assortment of booklets, letter-heads, etc., which are good specimens of printing. Two especially—a card for the Michigan City Sash and Door Company, and cover of the "Carrier's Greeting," are worthy of mention as excellent samples of colorwork.

A CLEVER little advertising brochure is "The Brownies' Visit to Pittsburgh," by Davis & Warde, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, consisting of

eight pages and cover, in four colors, and sewed with blue silk. It sets forth the manner in which the brownies discover Davis & Warde's ability to do the best work, and is evidence that they are capable of keeping their promises to their customers.

A COLLECTION of twenty-four samples of printing in colors, entitled "The Art Preservative," is issued by Thomas & Evans, Baltimore, Maryland, and describes the methods by which fine printing is produced by them. Some of the samples are literally works of art, and reflect great credit on the foreman, Thomas G. Dorsey, under whose supervision they were designed and executed.



S. D. CHILDS & Co., 140-142 Monroe street, Chicago, have issued a circular in book form, consisting of twenty-four pages and cover, each page printed in three colors, the whole forming a high-class specimen of attractive printing. The cover is artistically designed and finely embossed. This firm has always been noted for fine work, and the sample under review is fully up to their standard.

THE Carson-Harper Company, Denver, Colorado, whose work was favorably noticed in our January issue, have forwarded a package of specimens that is—if that be possible—an improvement on the former lot. The variety of design and skillful execution is a delight to the eye of the artistic printer. One specimen, in six colors, the tint blocks and rulework designed and made by J. Harry Carson, is a handsome piece of work.

THE Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria, British Columbia. Samples of label printing for the salmon canning industry, in such number and variety as to be almost bewildering, without seeing which it would be almost impossible to conceive the many different methods of treating such a common article as a label for a can of salmon. The work is lithographed in many bright colors, the register is perfect, and some of the designs would be creditable to an artist of the most modern schools. The Colonist Company have capable printers in charge of the several departments.



"DESIGNS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JOBWORK," by Robert Grayson, is a book of specimens of rulework and jobwork reprinted from Volume VI of the *British Printer*. It contains fifty-two pages inclosed in a handsomely printed cover, showing at least one hundred different designs in rule, type and border work. To convey to our readers an idea of the neat character of the work, we have reproduced some of the designs on a reduced scale, and show them on this page. Every job printer who aims to do good work should possess a copy. The cost of the book is only 42 cents, postage paid, and it is published by Raithby & Lawrence, Leicester, England.

CALENDAR BLOTTERS.—This form of advertising has taken hold of printers generally, and we are favored each month with many samples, the majority of which are very neatly gotten up, and some printed in two or more colors. During the past month we received blotters from the following: Quick Print, Spokane, Wash.; McGregor & Bolton, Canton, Ohio; Brown-Thurston Company, Portland, Me.; Ed E. Sweet, Pomona, Cal.; Barnum & Pennington, Shelbyville, Ill.; O. S. Hubbell Printing Company,

Cleveland, Ohio; Huck & Co., 61 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Sid N. Millard, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Standard Publishing Company, Anaconda, Mont.; the Sayre Times, Sayre, Pa.

GEORGE S. HARRIS & SONS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Pamphlets of various sizes and shapes, in two or more colors, each printed on enameled stock, embellished with half-tone engravings, some with exquisitely embossed covers, and others with handsomely lithographed designs on the covers, from the contents of a package recently received. The design and disposition of type and illustrations in each of the samples is admirable, and judging from the appearance of two of the pamphlets, after one hundred thousand copies had been run, we should say their pressman was an A 1 artist. Each sample is very neatly finished, the bindery work being fully equal in quality to that of the composing and press departments.

"SOME ADVERTISING THAT ADVERTISES," is a work that has been long looked for, having been in preparation for some months past. It consists of fifty-two pages and cover, containing twenty-five original designs for calendar blotters in various colors and gold, interspersed with other advertisements in diverse styles. The cover is handsomely embossed in gold on light green enameled board, the body of the work being printed on heavy enameled white stock. Design and composition are by W. H. Wright, Jr., Buffalo, New York, who is also the publisher of the work, and the presswork is by Thomas H. Barrett, who is deserving of great praise. It is well worth the price, \$1, and should be in the hands of every up-to-date printer.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

"MODERN ART" is meeting with well-deserved success. A complete set of its numbers for 1893 is now held at a premium of \$10. Indianapolis may be congratulated as the home of Mr. Bowles' artistic quarterly.

EDWARD BOK's article in the January issue of the *Cosmopolitan*, "The Young Man in Business," has been reprinted in neat booklet form, by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. To this has been supplemented "Three Uncertain Young Men," editorial matter from the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of which Mr. Bok is editor. His work is always interesting, and a perusal of the booklet reveals many helpful hints to young men. It is very neat typographically. Price, 10 cents.

THE 1894 number of the *Specimen Annual*, published by the American Typefounders' Company, has been received. It is a beautifully printed journal of sixty-four pages, with an embossed title-page in colors. Advertisers who wish to be informed as to the latest faces of type should send for a copy of the *Annual*.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Fred A. Hunt for a copy of the admirable work recently issued by him under the auspices of the *Evening Post*, of San Francisco. This history of San Francisco is superbly illustrated and printed, and is the product of the Carson-Harper Company, of Denver, Colorado, which "hall-mark" is certainly a guarantee of its mechanical perfection. The citizens of San Francisco are to be congratulated on the exposition of their beautiful city presented in this book by the enterprise of the *Post* management.

THE *Century* for March is an unusual number. The leading paper is entitled "The Tuileries under the Second Empire," by an inmate of the palace. Among others are "A Pilgrimage to Lourdes," by that clever writer Stephen Bonsal; "The Timber-Cruises," by Julius Chambers; "Drowsy Kent," by Charles de Kay; "The Madison Square Garden," by Mrs. Van Rensselaer; "Major Andre's Story of the Mischianza," from an unpublished manuscript, with facsimiles; a lecture on "Imagination," by James Russell Lowell, delivered January, 1855; and poems by Miss Harriet Monroe, John Vance Cheney and others. Among the illustrations of special note we must not omit to mention Mr. T. Cole's beautiful wood engraving of "The Night School," by Gerard Dou.

MESSRS. SMITH & SALE, of Portland, Maine, send us two lovely little books as specimens of their printing. These dainty volumes are the first two of a series printed for Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, called the Bibelot Series. The series is modeled on an old style *format*, narrow 8vo, and printed on Van Gelder handmade paper with rough edges. The title-pages, we are told, have been specially cut after the style of the Aldines, and the text is printed mainly in italics in a most careful and workmanlike manner. In England these

little books have not only been well received, but have excited much favorable comment and surprise that such work should come out of the "States." In this case the publisher and the printers seem to be working with one end in view, perfection in bookmaking. It will be a surprise to us indeed if we do not find their praises heralded in all the more critical journals within a reasonable time. We not only congratulate Messrs. Smith & Sale on the well-deserved success thus far attained, but we congratulate Portland as well on being so worthily represented in the world of printing.

TRADE NOTES.

THE exchange of specimens of printing and advertisement composition creates a vital interest in excellence. THE INLAND PRINTER is continually advancing the financial interests of its readers and advertisers.

THE printing of the Cincinnati Circuit Court records, which has been given to local concerns until within the last year, is now sent to Lansing and Detroit, where it is furnished at thirty per cent less than the Cincinnati printers were receiving for the work.

MESSRS. C. J. PETERS & SON, electrotypers, Boston, have appointed R. W. Hartnett & Brothers, 52 and 54 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, special agents for the sale of their electrotype cuts, a full line of which will be kept in stock. This will interest printers in Philadelphia and vicinity, being a great convenience to many of them.

MR. NELSON C. HAWKS, formerly of Hawks & Shattuck, typefounders, San Francisco, has sold his entire interest in that firm to Mr. Arthur E. Shattuck, and a new company has been incorporated, called the Pacific States Typefoundry, with office and warerooms at 409 Washington street, San Francisco. Mr. Hawks has purchased a small share of stock in the new corporation, but will retire from active business.

THE Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, present samples of their ledgers, bonds and extra superfine flats in a very attractive form, a copy of the sample book of these papers having reached this office. A double-faced book with covers of rough linen printed in red and black, the different samples divided by paper of the same kind, the whole tied at the top with cord, makes an attractive setting for the excellent line of papers shown.

THE INLAND PRINTER has been on sale in New York city for a long time at the store of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, 11 Spruce street, and will continue to be found at that place. In order to accommodate others who might desire to secure the magazine in that city, the publishers have decided to also keep it on sale at the American Typefounders' Company, corner of Rose and Duane streets. Copies of the current issues can be purchased and subscriptions left with either of these companies.

WE are in receipt of the 1894 illustrated catalogue of printing machinery manufactured by Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey. The work contains fifty-eight pages and shows illustrations of all the various machines made by the company and full information in regard to the same, including all kinds of cylinder presses, both for printing and lithographic use, flat bed web perfecting machines, rotary plate web printing machines, and every variety of machinery used for stereotyping in connection with newspapers.

NUMBERING machines have become a very important adjunct in all well regulated printing offices, those which are used in the forms and work automatically being the most practical and useful kind. The new 1894 illustrated catalogue recently gotten out by Joseph Wetter & Co., 22 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York, gives information in reference to all the styles of these ingenious devices made by this well-known house. It saves an endless amount of correspondence, as the facts therein set forth explain matters so fully that prospective

purchasers can readily tell just what each machine will do and what it costs. The person requiring a machine to consecutively number anything will be able to find it in this book, and no one should neglect the opportunity of writing at once for a copy of it.

THE ninth supplement to Bruce's Specimen Book of 1882 is out. Its pages include Ornamental No. 1,565, Ornamental No. 1,566, Antique No. 311 and Gothic No. 204. All these styles are made on the point system. Two pages from the supplement are shown in this issue. In order to have their file complete, printers having the specimen book should send for this latest sheet.

THE Challenge Machinery Company have been organized to conduct the business of manufacturing and selling printing machinery of all kinds, and have purchased the greater portion of the machinery and plant lately operated by the Shniedewend & Lee Co., 2529-2547 Leo street, Chicago. This company will manufacture the "Challenge" and "Advance" paper cutters, the Challenge-Gordon presses, McFatrish's mailing machines, "Challenge" cylinder and job presses, Vaughn hand cylinder presses. Mr. James L. Lee and J. Edgar Lee, are employed by the company, and would be pleased to meet their old friends.

OBITUARY.

BEN ANSHUTZ, one of the oldest resident printers of Des Moines, died in that city on February 8. He was a man well liked by all who came in contact with him. A stroke of paralysis was the cause of his death.

RICHARD P. FOX, of the firm of Friend & Fox, paper-makers, Cincinnati, Ohio, was found hanging in an unused portion of the mill early in February, after being missing for three weeks. Recent financial troubles of the firm is supposed to be the cause.

WILLIAM T. STANSBURY, who was probably the oldest printer in active service in the United States, died suddenly at Baltimore, Maryland, on February 18. He entered the service of the *Sun* in 1837, and remained in its employ without interruption until his death. He was at his case as usual on the Friday night preceding his death. He was seventy-eight years old.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE home book trade of France during 1893 turned out the average number of volumes, 20,000; of this total Paris printed nearly one-third.

L'Helvetische Typographia says that Thorne typesetting machines are being introduced into Switzerland, with considerable success. The firm of Jent & Reinert, Berne, have just put in two, one for German (Fraktur) and the other for roman type.

CONTRIBUTORS to the French press are not well paid, the average editor's salary is \$50 to \$120 per month. A few offices pay their staff like clockwork. One journal, of but moderate standing, sends cheques to the residences of its staff the first of every month, as certain as that arrives.

THE *Revue des Inventions Nouvelles* states that a new typesetting machine has been perfected that will set both roman and italic type as rapidly as a person can speak and will in some measure replace the stenographer. The inventor is a Sicilian who has recently taken his invention to Paris to get it patented there.

THE International Federation of Printers, with Berne for headquarters, has fixed the annual contribution of the Federation of France at \$112. The latter was seized, among other propositions, with a motion, "Yes, or no, Ought a general strike in the printing trade of France to be declared?" The council had no option but to voice the sections, and the total result, now known, strongly disapproved of the question being put at all; but it was Hobson's choice. Fifteen sections declined to vote, and fifty-two refused to send any reply. The general

strike is now laid. It is not striking, typographers are ruminating over, but where to obtain employment.

THE *Military Directory*, of France, is quasi-official, but in parts has original matter, and also some special articles. A speculator recently brought out a rival work, copying the matter of the other annual next to body and bones; hence a lawsuit, when the court ruled that the original military directory, though composed largely of official matter, and so open to everybody, was not the less original and exclusive, by the form of its arrangement. Damages, \$300 and costs.

RECENTLY the Italian printers had a serious trouble on their hands, owing to the minister of the interior having issued a circular inviting the governors of the different state prisons to send to Rome any prisoners under their charge who might have any acquaintance with the printing trade. The men were designed to be employed in the government printing in the prison of Regina Coeli. The measure was brought to the notice of the Conseil d'Etat, which after some consideration annulled the order and a grave trouble was thus averted.

ADVICES from France state that the printing trade is very bad in Algeria, and though officially informed of that unpleasant fact, typographers still flock there. Some having experienced great disappointment are glad to obtain employment in the vineyards—light and agreeable work, with native wine *ad libitum*; the retail price is only 2 cents the quart, a temptation sufficient to induce a Blue Ribbonist to acquire a red nose. Some out-of-work printers have been glad to obtain engagements in the alfalfa meadows—the raw material for paper making. They can thus feel they are still indirectly in touch with shop.

A CORRESPONDENT says that Russia may be regarded as declared "off" in the matter of executing a reciprocal literature treaty with France. While French authors are freely read—novels understood—in Russia, very few Russian writers are patronized by France. Thus, a novel published in daily slices as feuilletons in a French paper is by the next post translated and dispatched to the Muscovite press at a nominal charge, since no author's rights can be levied. M. Zola is generally considered to have blundered, displayed want of tact, in the discussion of the question, by hinting that the decision of matter rested with the Russian press and not with the Russian government. M. Zola ought to have known the ropes better, since he was for years—in his struggle-for-life days—the Paris correspondent for the sole French journal published at St. Petersburg.

DUNKIRK, writes our Paris correspondent, has led the way in a crusade that will do much local good, and will steady orthodox trade. The various chapels of that city united with the master-printers to petition the municipality not to give its printing to outsiders, especially touters from Paris, who offer to execute contracts at under-cut rates. Their prayer was granted. Henceforth "grocers" need not compete for printing. Also the prefectures of France, some eighty-seven in number, will henceforth invite tenders from departmental printers for executing all jobwork during five years. The manner of adjudication is: An official estimate or specification is drawn up, of the printing to be executed, and competitors offer to contract at so much per cent below the official estimates. At Lille these differences ranged from seven to thirty-five per cent, and it was the firm that had the monopoly of the printing since many years that submitted the lowest tender.

L'Intermediaire des Imprimeurs gives several illustrations of the use to which an artist can put a fret saw in a printing office and shows that, in addition to cutting out lines or letters, mortised blocks can be made of pine into which curved or angular lines may be inserted for printing and thus save considerable time in justification. Many printers have occasion to print upon fancy cards, lithographs, etc., where it is essential that the printing should be made as effective as possible without marring the principal figures of the picture. This work

may often be facilitated by turning the illustration face down on a block of pine, marking out the blank spaces that the type is to occupy and after removing the portions so marked fill in with the matter. In this manner curves and odd shapes may be justified in one-fourth of the time and with greater certainty than if a form was set the size of the entire design. Circles for cards, billheads, etc., may also be executed the same way at a considerable saving of time; the odd-shaped pieces that come out can be cut up and used for justifiers after being squared where they come against the type.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE report comes from Cleveland that the Rogers impression machines in use in the *Press* office are doing nicely. Eight machines are doing the work of eighteen men and gaining every day. Liners and paid readers are still set by hand. As the men increase their speed some machines will probably be changed to nonpareil. They are now minion and brevier.

KIDDER PRESSES.

The Kidder Press Manufacturing Company, 26-34 Norfolk avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, have issued a new catalogue describing the various printing presses manufactured in their establishment. Their presses include the double quarto self-feeding web press, printing a form in one color up to 12 by 25 inches, or in two colors up to 5½ by 25 inches. The press receives paper any width up to twenty-seven inches and is adjustable to cut up sheets to thirty inches long, and has a speed of 2,500 impressions per hour. They also have a self-feeding press for three-color work similar in design to the one just mentioned, capable of printing 2,200 impressions per hour. Their double quarto perfecting press prints on both sides of the web of paper, forms 12 by 25 inches in one color on each side. This press is also arranged for two-color work. These presses are also capable of being used for folding-paper-box printing, cutting and scoring. Other sizes of the self-feeding and perfecting presses are also made. The catalogue describes fully their pony cylinder press, rotary printing and rewinding machine, and special rotary press, besides a number of attachments for all of the presses for doing special work. Anyone interested in presses of this description would do well to secure a copy of the catalogue.

CHALK-PLATE ENGRAVING.

The Hoke Engraving Plate Company, St. Louis, Missouri, manufacture chalk plates, and by decision of the United States Court are the only parties having the right to make and sell them. Their plates are labeled "Crown Engraving Plates," and they also own the "Star" trade-mark at one time applied to this kind. This firm manufacture all apparatus needed in connection with the chalk process, power saws, routers, trimmers, etc., as well as portable stereotyping boxes, very valuable for small concerns doing chalk-plate engraving. They also make a metal pantagraph, and other tools needed. Write to them for circular if interested in this work.

NEW FOLDING MACHINE.

Another newspaper folding machine has been placed upon the market in 1894. For some years there has been a demand for a medium-priced machine for country offices running small editions. Their want has been met by the Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, in their new country folder. In design it is as fine a looking machine as we have seen. We are informed by the above company that they use only the best material in construction. The frames are of iron and all other parts of iron and steel. Only one size is made, taking in any size sheet from 24 by 36 to 36 by 48. It will fold

a folio or quarto either three or four times as may be desired. Paster and trimmer for eight pages is furnished at time of purchase or may be added afterward. Three-fold work is delivered in receiving box while four-fold work is delivered in packer. The machine weighs about 900 pounds and requires a little less than one-tenth of a horse-power to run.

THE UNIQUE SINGLE WRAPPING AND ADDRESSING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration is that of a piece of mechanism that will be hailed with delight by newspaper publishers and advertisers who make use of circulars. It is a wrapping



machine for newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets. By it issues that formerly required hours and perhaps days in the mailing, can be disposed of in a very small proportion of that time. The Unique Single-Wrapping and Addressing Machine is wholly automatic. It cuts the paper from a roll, addresses by label automatically, and incloses round or flat. It can be adjusted to the smallest of pamphlets or circulars, or to the largest of the magazines. Its capacity is 1,500 to 2,000 papers per hour, requiring no skilled labor in its manipulation. It has been

placed upon the market by the Rockford Folder Company, Rockford, Illinois, whose advertisement appears in another part of this issue.

SOCIETY ADDRESS CARDS.

There is no need of any printer trying to emboss a design for society cards when he can get all he can use, printed in first-class style, and of every possible variety, all ready prepared. A fine line of these is shown in the new catalogue for 1894, just issued by Milton H. Smith, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, New York, which far surpasses any of his former books. Mr. Smith has made a business of this work for years, and what one cannot find in his book there is no use looking for anywhere. There is hardly a town that does not have a printer who could get much work of this kind if he would only look after it. Why not get one of these books and make money? Mailed to the trade only on receipt of 4-cent stamp.

A NEW PAPER-CUTTING MACHINE.

In the works of Karl Krause, at Leipsic, Germany, can be seen a paper-cutting machine which has many advantages over other machines now made, especially for offices having a great deal of cutting that is the same for long runs and which requires perfect accuracy in small sizes. In establishments manufacturing cigarette papers or cutting much of this kind of stock the machine is invaluable. It is made with revolving table, and constructed in such a manner that the most uniform perfection in cut is attained. In cutting paper for cigarettes into small sizes it is first cut the long way of the sheet, and while being held in position automatically by the machine is turned and cut the other way into the desired sizes with very little trouble or delay. The mechanical arrangement of this machine is so perfect that every file of paper is cut with all its lines at exact right angles. Visitors are asked to examine the workings of this new machine and the many others made at this factory, when in Leipsic.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

COX DUPLEX PRESSMAN wants situation. Now running press on daily and semi-weekly. Reference, present employers. Address "E. E.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A publisher whose time will be occupied with interests in Central America, will sell all or a part interest in his daily and weekly newspaper in a rapidly growing city of 20,000. Business \$18,000 last year. Machinery modern and equipment first-class. "GOOD PLANT," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a first-class printing office and bindery for job and book work. Established thirty years; population of city, 30,000. Does \$1,500 to \$2,000 per month. Particulars address E. W. BURKE, Receiver, Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE—Eighth Medium Cleveland Gordon Press, never been used. All complete, with steam fixtures, at a bargain. Address "CLEVELAND," care INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER—Steady sober man for Pacific coast city. Man who understands himself in county and commercial work. Salary, \$19 a week, for nine hours' work. Samples required. No advance money. Come subject to discharge if not thoroughly competent and satisfactory. Address "PACIFIC COAST," care INLAND PRINTER.

LLOYD FOLDING MACHINE for sale cheap. Address WHITWORTH BROS., 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland.

NEWSPAPER MAN of ability and experience wants a position on daily paper. Is a good advertising man, news writer and printing solicitor. Position must be in live town, where there is opportunity for good work. Address "A. A. A.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR HALF-TONE ENGRAVING—A pamphlet of 16 pages, giving instructions in regard to half-tone engraving by the enamel process, by a practical worker in this branch of the business. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A machinist, experienced hand on all kinds of printers' machinery wants position. Can give best references. Address "MACHINIST," care INLAND PRINTER.

THE DOWST SUBSCRIPTION RECORD, AND ADVERTISING RECORD AND LEDGER are superior to anything in the market. For sale by all booksellers and stationers. Sample sheets sent FREE on request. Publishers, E. L. GRANGER & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A few copies of the December, 1891, issue (No. 3, Vol. IX) of THE INLAND PRINTER; also of the October, 1893, issue (No. 1, Vol. XII), if in good condition. Will pay 20 cents apiece for same. Mail or bring to this office. THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—An all-around newspaper man, eleven years manager of large country weekly, desires editorial situation; prefers that of managing editor of weekly or evening daily in small city or large town. Address "NEWSPAPER MAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—An experienced photo-engraver in line and half-tone, to take charge of a large plant. Must have good executive abilities and be able to handle a large force. A liberal salary and interest in business to the right man. Address "B. F.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—An experienced photo-engraver would like a situation. Can do both line and half-tone; capable of taking charge of plant. Also have the artotype process. Address "C. H.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A young German all-around printer and compositor wants good situation. Best references. Address OTTO PETERS, Gaza, O'Brien county, Iowa.

WANTED—By a sober, industrious and ambitious printer of experience, a position with a first-class reliable firm. Having a "turn" for designing, rough engraving, etc., he is desirous of getting with firm that will appreciate and encourage his talent. Has taste for the artistic in the "art preservative." Can furnish best reference. Address "K. A. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Correspondence with illustrating and engraving or lithographing house that has opening for young man who has talent for drawing, designing, etc., and anxious to learn either branch. Has a few pencil off-hand specimens which will be sent for inspection. Has had eight years' experience in printing office. Reference furnished. Address "A. B.," box 568, Roanoke, Va.

WANTED—Position by first-class photo-engraver, line and half-tone (enamel process). Address "FORMULA," care INLAND PRINTER.

\$6,000 buys job office and bindery; good trade; live city; a snap. For particulars address "ZENITH," care INLAND PRINTER.

FREE 16 page Illustrated Book giving dates and prices paid for Send two stamps **OLD COINS**
National Coin Company, 53 K State street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Engravers by all processes.

Home Offices & Plant ~ MILWAUKEE

Binner Eng Co

CHICAGO-87-89 Washington St.

THE MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT
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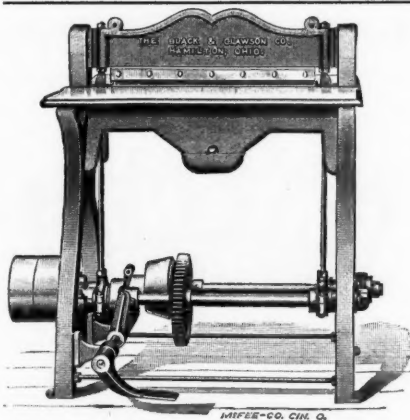


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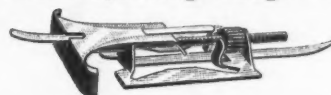
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Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress st., Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater st., New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago; E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial st., San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati and Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Thalmann Printing Ink Co., St. Louis. Chicago office, 415-417 Dearborn street.

The Ullmann & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland, Ohio.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Bronson, H., Manufacturer Old Style Gordon press, 371 and 373 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

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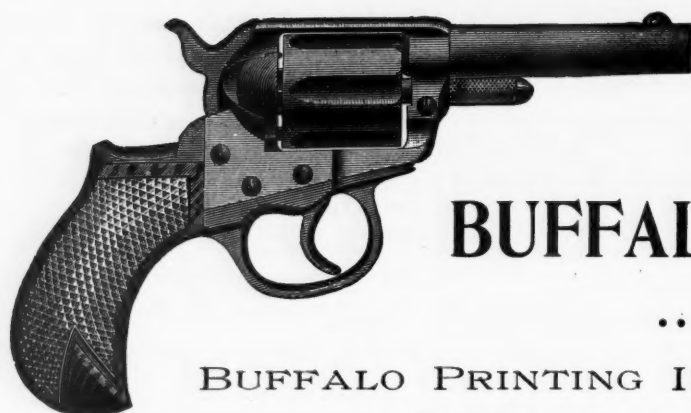
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"Too valuable, my Liege, by far too valuable,
To part with lightly, or to scatter wantonly,
Mid those who need or heed it not.
For there be those to whom 'twill come,
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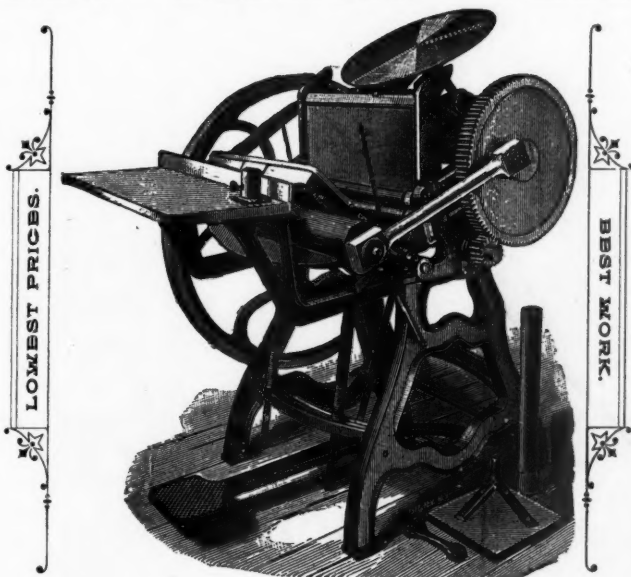
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" 9x13 " " " 750 " "	100	" 10x15 " " " " "	175
" 10x15 " " " 1,000 " "	135	" 11x17 " " " " "	225

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